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ALLIES DIVIDED ON PEACE TERMS TO ANGORA TURKS

Brief Reply, However, to Be
Sent Opening Way to Resump-
tion of Near East Negotiations

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27.—The first official news London has had of the Near East conference was permitted to leak out last night when it was announced that the Allies had decided to reply to Angora's counter-proposals not with a voluminous catalog of amended clauses, but with a more or less brief reply to Ismet Pasha's covering letter. Without entering into much detail or argument, the communication will divide up the Turkish proposals into four categories, namely, those which it is proposed to accept, reject and modify, respectively, and the others which appear suitable for further discussion. What this really means is while the Allies are in general accord, there remain important differences of detail which prevent them from reaching an agreement on the irreducible terms upon which they are prepared to insist. They are, therefore, unable to present anything in the nature of an ultimatum and forced to seek peace through the resumption of negotiations, hoping to achieve their object by continuation of the process of mutual concession. This is probably what the Turks desire, for they obviously stand to profit thereby. They are in the position of having everything to gain and nothing to lose.

France in Control

The precise trend of the London discussions must remain a matter of conjecture. It is known, however, that the interests of France, which opinion revolved mainly around the economic clauses, and there is reason to believe the French favored leaving over the most important of them for future discussion. In other words the big concessions would make their own terms with Angora.

In this connection it is to be remembered that the conditions of the last French loan to Turkey, together with the treaty of Angora, places France in control of most of the Turkish resources available for exploitation in the near future.

Individually the smaller commercial interests, however, would undoubtedly suffer by the proposed course of action and this explains the misgivings of the British delegates and the more definitely expressed opposition to the plan by Italy which requires outlet both for trade and for its surplus production.

Process of Surrender

The absence of any disposition to do other than continue talking while in many ways unfortunate permits one to estimate the probable nature of the events. The parties concerned will draw up a treaty of peace containing all points on which an agreement has been reached and submit questions then still outstanding to technical commissions. When and how these bodies will be set up, the treaty remains to be seen, but it is presumable that before they have finished capitalistic syndicates will have concluded their own arrangements with the Turkish authorities.

The conclusion of peace on these terms doubtless will be hailed as a great triumph for western European diplomacy, but in effect it would represent nothing save the culmination of the process, consistent but often humiliating, the surrender which permitted the Turks to achieve the principal objects of their national pact. At the time of cabling it is practically certain that a plenary session of the inter-allied conference will be held this afternoon, under the presidency of Lord Curzon. The intention is thus to conclude the chief labors of the delegates and the text of the allied reply will be passed for dispatch to Angora. A brief communiqué, indicating the nature of the document will possibly be issued.

BRITISH TO PROTEST ROYAL VISIT TO POPE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27.—A mass meeting to protest against the proposed visit by King George and Queen Mary to the Pope and to demand the withdrawal of the British envoy to the Vatican is being organized by the United Protestant Council. Opposition from these quarters has been increasing ever since the time in February when the step was decided on. The demonstration, it is stated, will be representative of the whole of the Protestant societies in the country. Lord Gishborough, president of the United Protestant Council, will preside, and among others announced to take part are Prebendary Gough, Sir J. Harcourt-Banner, R. J. Lynn, J. G. Hancock, all members of Parliament, Sir Robert Kennedy, and the Rev. William Main. Undoubtedly an emphatic protest will be registered.

Reds Threaten to Blow Up Japanese Cruiser

By The Associated Press
Tokyo, March 27

THE Soviet Government of Vladivostok has threatened to blow up the Japanese cruiser Nisshin, now in Vladivostok Harbor, unless her captain stops transmitting wireless messages for Japanese merchant ships, according to advice received here.

JAPAN AND SOVIET IN FISHING DISPUTE

Later's Bid to World to Use
Coast of Siberia Raises Question
of "Treaty Violations"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Japanese are aroused by the action of the Soviet authorities in issuing an invitation to the world to bid for fishing rights off the Siberian coast, and the Government may make formal representations in opposition to it, according to reports from Tokyo received here. The invitation, which has just been made public at Vladivostok, is designed, according to the Soviet authorities, to interest Chinese, Canadians and Americans in the rich fishing grounds of Kamchatka and Siberia, as well as Japanese and Russians between whom the industry has been divided in the past.

Reserved Under Treaty

Under the Treaty of Portsmouth these fishing grounds are reserved for Russian and Japanese fishermen, the reservation being confirmed in the fisheries convention entered into under the terms of that treaty, and the nationals of other countries heretofore have been excluded.

Since the Siberian fisheries came under the control of the Soviet authorities, however, the fishing industry, like all other industries, went into a decline so far as the Russians were concerned, and the Japanese fishing concerns did the greater part of the business. This fact has aroused much dissatisfaction among the Russians, and is believed to have been largely responsible for the decision of the Moscow Government to ask the nationals of other countries to bid for fishing rights. Inasmuch as the Moscow Government has taken the attitude that it is not bound by treaties concluded under the old régime, there was, from its point of view, no reason why competition should not be encouraged by bidding from Americans, Canadians and Chinese.

Hope of Agreement Gone

Hope of reaching a temporary agreement for the coming season with the Russians has practically been abandoned by the Japanese fishing concerns. A delegation representing the Japanese fishing industry which recently went to Vladivostok with the sanction, it is understood, of the Japanese authorities to attempt to reach such a temporary agreement, failed, it is stated, because they could find no one in authority in Vladivostok to negotiate the temporary agreement with them.

The continuance of the practice of Japanese fishermen to fish a goodly portion of the Siberian waters is declared to be of importance to the Japanese people, as a considerable part of the food supply of Japan, especially for the lower classes, results from this industry. In view of this fact, it is stated, the Japanese Government may be compelled to declare the fishing licenses used last year to be valid for this year at the same price previously paid, the fees to be collected by the Japanese Government and held in trust for whatever government of Russia is recognized. This practice was followed, it was stated, in 1921 and 1922.

PAY RAISED 10 TO 15 PER CENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27.—"In appreciation of the needs of our workers," Arbuckle Brothers, importers and refiners, today advanced the wages of their employees in all plants from 10 to 15 per cent. In announcing the increase, W. A. Jamison, president of the company, emphasized that it was not due to the fact that the concern is "enjoying a larger measure of prosperity than usual," but solely to consideration for the welfare of the workers.

HUGO STINNES' VISIT TO ROME HELD BY PARIS TO BE FAILURE

Benito Mussolini's In-and-Out Policy—French Discuss
Mr. Lloyd George's Coming Speech

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 27.—The news of the visit of Hugo Stinnes to Rome provoked many commentaries in French political circles, and it is suggested that the French Ambassador, M. Barrère, will make a special report on the Stinnes activities. In the meantime, it is stated, the object of Herr Stinnes has been to enter into relations with the American industrial magnates who are now in Rome he would not have sent on several secretaries.

It is to take the bearings of the Italian Government in view of mediation in the Ruhr that Herr Stinnes has gone to Rome. This is the third time that Germany has sought to draw Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier,

LUEDER CAMPAIGN RECEIVES BACKING OF 650 CHURCHES

Votes of 200,000 Members Are
Pledged as Ministers Meet—
15 Denominations Included

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 27.—The Union Ministers' meeting, representing 650 Protestant churches, with a membership of 200,000, stands on record today for Arthur C. Lueder for Mayor of Chicago. Breaking precedent, some 600 Protestant ministers of this city, voicing their interest in law enforcement and the public schools, declared the Republican candidate as their choice for these measures. The following resolution was adopted:

In the candidacy of Arthur C. Lueder we, the Union Ministers' meeting in regular session Monday morning, March 26, 1923, recognize a man who combines in himself all the qualities necessary to assure the city of a wise, law-respecting, constructive administration of the Mayor's office.

Few "Noes" Heard

Fifteen different Protestant denominations were represented in the big gathering of ministers at their regular meeting. No consideration of political issues was scheduled, but the Rev. M. P. Boynton, pastor of the Woodlawn Baptist Church, feeling the political situation required such action, brought in the resolution. With the election a week from today and no session of the Union Ministers' meeting recurring until long after that, he sought recognition.

The Rev. Fred D. Stone, district superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was presiding, ruled that if the meeting wished to hear Dr. Boynton's resolution, whose contents were unknown to the gathering, the meeting must needs so vote. This it did, and thereupon Dr. Boynton read his resolution, and moved its acceptance. There were cries of "Question," and it was put to a vote without discussion. It carried with a resounding "Aye." When the "Noes" were asked for, there was a small response.

After the meeting, the Rev. Simon P. Long, pastor of the Wicker Park Lutheran Church, said:

I have no objections to any man having his own private ideas as regards the election of a Mayor. But I do not want to see in public office men whose sympathies run with the State institutions, and I believe that Mr. Lueder is a big enough man to do justice to church and state, and would remove many suspicious people might have if he was not elected.

Chicago's Opportunity

Dr. Boynton said: I think Chicago has an opportunity like that of which I have never before seen. I have never before seen in 25 years of steady pastoral experience in this city, a man presented for the office of Mayor who combines in himself so many of the qualities for satisfactory administration of the Mayor's office. This is the first opportunity in my judgment the Protestants have had in a quarter of a century for one of their own members who has been active in the spiritual life of the church. If Arthur C. Lueder is elected, Chicago will take rank as the first great American city valuing the polls the highest ideals of American government.

The only issue in the campaign, Judge William E. Dever, the Democratic nominee, declared again yesterday at his noon-day meetings, is the personalities of the two candidates. He said he and Mr. Lueder virtually agreed on the local issues, and invited his audiences to make their choice on the basis of the experience, character and whole life history of the two men up for Mayor.

The strength of his own argument, Judge Dever said, lay in his more than a score of years before the public. He asserted this outweighed the experience of the ex-postmaster, and on that ground urged a decision in his own favor.

"I am not going to impose blue laws on the resisting people of Chicago," he observed in his first noon-day address, and in his second, he noted, "It is no purpose of mine to try to make over the morals of the people of this great city."

COALITION URGED BY INDEPENDENTS

Farmer-Labor Party Calls National
Convention in Chicago

CHICAGO, March 27.—(By The Associated Press)—National committeemen of the Farmer-Labor Party, by a mail vote completed today, authorized the calling of a national convention in Chicago, July 3, when efforts will be made to organize a coalition of all Labor, Farmer, Socialist and other independent political groups.

Invitations are to be sent to the Woman's Party, League of Women Voters, National Nonpartisan League, Socialist Party, Committee of 48, all state federations of labor, all international labor unions, labor parties of various states, and hundreds of other organizations, asking them to appoint delegates with authority to take such steps as are necessary to bring about a coalition for the 1924 presidential campaign.

As an instance of the need for unity among the independents, Jay Brown, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, declared the last Illinois gubernatorial campaign, with nine candidates for Governor in addition to the Republican and Democratic tickets. The aim of the Chicago convention will be, he said, to obtain agreement among the groups on one candidate in national and state campaigns, but allowing for the fact that the coalition is a complete freedom of action in its own special field.

REPUBLICAN REPLY LAYS SUGAR GOUGE TO FOOD GAMBLING

Hull Fire Returned—Laws to
Curb Speculation Urged—
Mr. Manly Warns of Delay

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Legislation to stop gambling in commodities may be the outcome of the "sugar scandal." The Republican National Committee in a statement issued today said that such action should be taken by Congress, and Basil M. Manly, director of the People's Legislative Service, announced that the progressive bloc in Congress would undoubtedly demand laws to curb speculation in necessities. Mr. Manly added:

But Congress does not come into session until next December, and in the meantime something must be done to prevent further manipulation of prices on the New York sugar exchange. We are marking time now, waiting for the Department of Justice to apprehend the conspirators.

Since our service demanded that the Department of Justice investigate the sugar robbery we have received a batch of information from many sources; we are examining this information for leads to the sugar gamblers. Any information that may help the Department of Justice will be turned over to them.

G. O. P. Negligence Decried

Undoubtedly the progressives in the next Congress will have a program for stopping gambling in necessities like sugar. I am glad to see the Republican National Committee sees the importance of such legislation, but why didn't they do something about it in the last Congress, which was in their control? The Grain Futures Act will not stop gambling in wheat. Something more drastic than that must be put into law.

Mr. Manly pointed to the recession in sugar prices on the New York Exchange since the "scandal" was exposed, as evidence that the manipulators of prices have decided to await developments "before carrying out their plan to mulct the American people of hundreds of millions of dollars." He said the price of Cuban raw sugar had dropped to 5 1/2 cents a pound from around six cents a week ago and refined sugar was off about a cent at 8 1/2 cents.

The statement of the Republican National Committee attempted to refute charges of Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that the tariff was largely responsible for the rise in sugar prices. The Republicans said:

The present tariff on sugar is from three-fourths of a cent to 1 1/4 cents per pound. Under the tariff, to assert that an increase in tariff of a cent a pound causes an advance of 6 to 8 cents a pound in the price of sugar is to give utterance to a clotted nonsense.

Democrats' Fire Returned

They take occasion to ask Mr. Hull what caused the rise in price under the Democratic tariff of 1920. At that time sugar went to 16 1/2 cents, and in 1919, it went to 14 1/2 cents, with retail prices much higher. The report adds: As the reports of the Department of Commerce clearly show, there is no justification whatever for the present price of sugar. It is a price wholly attributable to gambling in that commodity.

It is a reprehensible practice. There should be a stop put to gambling in food products. The Republican Congress just adjourned enacted a law for the purpose of stopping gambling in grain. There is no reason why this law should not be extended to operate against gambling in any foodstuffs to the injury of the consumers and producers.

Discussing the general business situation, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said that there was not a great deal of speculation going on in commodities. He said that goods were apparently moving freely from producers to consumers, with no noticeable effort to duplicate orders and hoard stocks for speculative purposes.

That the business situation, therefore, was sound, was his view, and he saw no reason to expect money rates to advance to prohibitive figures at this time. He said that no complaints had been received by his department from business concerns that they were not able to obtain credit for worthwhile enterprises.

He declined to discuss the sugar situation, pending the result of investigations now under way.

SLAVE TRAFFIC IS REVIVED IN AFRICA

Thousands of Human Beings
Marketed in Abyssinia—War-
ships Shell Oman Coast

LONDON, March 27.—(By The Associated Press)—Revival of the slave traffic in Africa, on which subject the League of Nations has promised to act next September, is causing the French and British governments serious concern.

Thousands of human beings are being marketed in Abyssinia, it is declared, and the French campaign against slavery has discovered that monthly shipments of slaves are passing through the port of Ladjourah, in French Somaliland, from which traffic the local Sultan, it is alleged, derives a fee of \$1 per head on all slaves shipped to Arabia.

Further south on the east coast of Africa the French naval authorities are trying to prevent the passage of convoys of slaves between the island of Madagascar and the mainland. It is stated that more than 300 slaves have been carried across in the last four months.

British naval units are endeavoring to deal with the situation in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, and are meeting with some measure of success.

British vessels have been shelling villages along the Oman coast in connection with the campaign against slave-raiding operations. They recently discovered a convoy of slaves proceeding from French Somaliland and believed to have come from Abyssinia.

As regards the traffic along the Oman coast, it is understood that these slaves are obtained from Persia and Baluchistan.

McAdoo Plea Differs From Wilson Advice

By The Associated Press
Denver, March 27

WILLIAM G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Administration, today telegraphed to Governor Sweet of Colorado, urging the Governor to appoint Morrison Shafroth of Denver, son of former United States Senator Shafroth, to succeed Samuel D. Nicholson in the United States Senate.

LORD ROBERT CECIL LANDS AT NEW YORK

Styling League as Cause of
World Peace, Says He Is in
America to Promote It

NEW YORK, March 27.—Lord Robert Cecil, English statesman, formerly British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and one of the acknowledged leaders of the League of Nations, arrived here at noon today for a month's lecture and conference tour in the United States. Lord Robert Cecil said to The Christian Science Monitor representative on his arrival:

I would beat around the bush. I am here to explain, so far as in my power, the League of Nations as it is, to answer questions about the League, and to popularize and promote the cause of the League, which I believe is the cause of the peace of the world, in the greatest nation in the world still remaining outside it.

Lord Robert will remain in America a month, making a short tour, including Toronto, Des Moines, Ia., and Richmond, Va., and will leave for England on April 28. He was met on board by James G. McDonald, secretary of the Foreign Policy Association, who is in charge of his tour. He declared any official character whatever in his mission, but made it perfectly clear that he would present a candid and thorough synthesis of the case for the League of Nations, the International World Court of Arbitration and the European disarmament association, with his name while in this country.

First Hand Study

"Your political and social atmosphere here condition the success of my trip," he said, "and I might say that to me it is much more important to discover on the ground what America believes than it is to inculcate any ideas of my own on the world organization for peace."

Lord Robert confesses that he could imagine a better league and would like to see one, but he proposed, he said, to talk about the institution as it is. Europe, he declared, thought at the present moment more highly of the League of Nations than ever before; throughout the world it was now regarded as a "going concern." He enumerated four capital achievements to its credit: The settlement of the Aaland Islands dispute between Finland and Sweden; the resolution of the Upper Silesia question; the successful arbitration of the Albanian issue, and, greatest of all, the rehabilitation of Austria.

The visitor was asked point blank his opinion of Senator William E. Borah's contention that if America went into the World Court the jurisdiction of that instrument should be compulsory.

"The nations which have joined the World Court," he said, "have the chance of signing a protocol which pledges them either to mutual, as between two definite parties, or to general compulsory acceptance of the court's findings. England and France must accept the court's decision about the nationality of British citizens in Tunis."

World Court Decisions

"I regard the possible contention of the United States that the World Court decisions must be obligatory as a very striking and important innovation, but, as things are at present, the force of public opinion may be considered as sufficient to carry a World Court decision into effect. No such decision in my mind has ever been flouted and, speaking privately, I am convinced that the entrance of America into the World Court will be an immense advantage to the court and a perfectly secure action for America."

CANADA REFUSES AMERICAN REQUEST TO KEEP SHIPS DRY

Shipping Board Sought to Pre-
vent Purchased Vessels From
Carrying Liquor

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27 (Special)

—Canada remains obdurate against a demand of the United States that vessels purchased in the latter country shall, upon change of registry, conform with certain conditions laid down by the United States Shipping Board. That such a demand had been made was made public here for the first time. As a consequence, a large number of contemplated purchases from across the line may prove to be abortive, and a considerable quantity of tonnage designed for Canadian Great Lakes traffic may never be delivered.

The purchase by the Great Lakes Transportation Company of the Maton and by the Canadian Steamship Lines of the Princess brought the matter to a head. It was stipulated by the United States Shipping Board that, in order to secure a change of registry, the vessels in question must undergo no condition and at no time engage in the business of carrying intoxicating liquor from a Canadian to an American port; and that they should not trade at all to American ports. In violation of the above provisions the vessels in question should be subjected, under the conditions laid down, to "libel, forfeiture and seizure."

The Dominion Government has refused to grant registry to vessels transferred under the above conditions. The attitude of the Ministry is set forth in the following paragraph of a letter addressed through the British Ambassador to the Shipping Board:

"As the conditions laid down by the United States Shipping Board practically amount to an assertion of continued control of ships which are no longer vessels of the United States, the Department of Marine and Fisheries is not prepared to concede to the Government of the United States the right to in any way exercise jurisdiction over ships that may have come upon the register book of British ships in Canada, beyond such as may from time to time be applicable to all vessels of foreign registry while in United States waters."

"Inasmuch as we therefore have issued to registrars of shipping in Canada to refuse all applications to register vessels purchased from United States citizens where the order of the United States Shipping Board authorizing the sale and transfer of the flag, or where the bill of sale contains any provision restricting the use of the vessel in the manner indicated in the order transferring the Matos."

Only Usual Conditions Admitted

Later the following letter was written from the same source: "It is in the highest degree desirable that the United States Government should understand that our objection is not so much to the conditions per se under which the Shipping Board agreed to the transfer of certain vessels as to the principle involved in having any vessel admitted to Canadian registry with anything but the usual conditions. The reasons upon which the policy is founded are so obvious that they will doubtless commend themselves to the United States Government. Indeed, we would prefer that the Shipping Board should altogether refuse to permit the transfer of vessels to Canadian registry rather than continue the policy of issuing conditional permits."

The above continues to be the attitude of the Canadian Government with regard to conditional transfer of ships from United States to Canadian registry.

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN EXPLAINS DISCOVERY IN RELATIVITY FIELD

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 26.—A new discovery in the field of relativity has just been announced by Prof. Albert Einstein here. In a statement to the Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor last night, Professor Einstein said:

Through the new theory the field of gravitation and the electromagnetic field are united under one single theoretical point of view in the same manner as the electric and the magnetic fields are united by the special theory of relativity. My discovery concerns a further development of the theory of relativity. As the entire theory is built upon a purely mathematical basis it can only be explained in the language of mathematics and not in words.

Further than this Professor Einstein declined to discuss his discovery.

RUHR SPEECH SENT ALL OVER FRANCE

PARIS, March 26.—French letter carriers are distributing throughout France several tons of envelopes mailed in Berlin containing a French translation of the German Chancellor's speech on the Ruhr question in the Reichstag on March 6.

The translation, in excellent French, is well printed in pamphlet form, with the front page bordered in black as an emblem of the grief of the German people. The appearance of these pamphlets here is taken by the French as positive evidence of an extensive system of German propaganda.

Central Americans to Vote

AS ONE AT SANTIAGO PARLEY

Unity of Small Republics First Manifestation of Success
of Conference—Hughes Message Well Received

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 27 (By The Associated Press)—Delegates to the Pan-American conference were commenting today on the manifestations of unity among the five central American republics.

Carrying out their resolution to act as one in all the activities of the congress, the first step taken by these nations was to choose Soto Hall of Guatemala to represent the five. In his nominating speech Señor Hall said that although the Central American countries were not politically unified they were nevertheless one body morally.

Augustin Edwards of Chile, who was permanent president of the conference, said in his opening address that this congress, unlike its predecessors, would have an echo throughout the world because America occupied

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HUGO STINNES' VISIT TO ITALIAN CAPITAL REPORTED FAILURE

(Continued from Page 1)

Government's views would, if submitted to the government, flatter it. The propositions would, it is calculated, be passed on with a favorable opinion to Belgium, for Signor Mussolini is about to see Henri Jaspar, Belgian Foreign Minister at Milan. Belgium will in turn transmit them to France. It is believed, however, that Herr Stinnes has failed. His interview with Signor Cantarini has carried matters no further. It is emphasized here that Germany must address itself directly to France. Much interest is also taken in the conversations Herr Stinnes has had with Fred T. Kent and Elbert H. Gary, the steel king.

"Prussians Out of Rhineland" Maurice Barrès has written a letter to Joseph Stinnes congratulating him on his recovery. "In attempting to assassinate you the criminals would have assassinated the idea, the idea of Rhineland."

"There is nobody who cannot avoid the justice and necessity of your cry of a patriotic rally—the Prussians out of the Rhineland. The fundamental dogma on which reposes our entire belief is that in the Rhineland, the conduct of affairs should belong to the Rhinelanders and not to Prussians. The Rhineland people have, of all German people, furnished most to the glory of Germany and to the development of universal civilization. Long live a free Rhineland and Franco-Rhineland friendship. More than ever we are persuaded that the peace of the world must be assured by the triumph of Rhineland liberties."

In the meantime there are attacks on Mr. Lloyd George because of his announced intervention in tomorrow's debate in the House of Commons. Will his discourse resemble his articles which have been most bitterly anti-French. It is recalled that twice in 1921, the former Premier sanctioned an operation which he denounces today so violently. In March he consented to the seizure of Ruhrort, Duisburg and Düsseldorf by the Franco-Belgian troops, to which he has no significance it is not regarded as the beginning of the present policy.

Signed the Ultimatum In May he signed an ultimatum notifying the occupation of the Ruhr, if the famous schedule of payments was not accepted.

The French therefore hold that they have acted in strict conformity with the official ideas of Mr. Lloyd George, expressed, not in a remote period but recently, and therefore they do not deserve the lightnings and thunders of Mr. Lloyd George now. Is he wrong at the moment or was he wrong then? It is significant of the place which Mr. Lloyd George still occupies in the world that he should

EVENTS TONIGHT

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Entertainment by Edison Company Employees' Loyalty Committee, Robert Gould Peck School, West Roxbury, 8. Pilgrim Publicity Association: Lecture, "Public Advertising," by L. F. Hamilton, manager, Sales Department, Walworth Manufacturing Company, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30. Public lecture by George Leigh Mallory, "Climbing Mt. Everest," Jordan Hall, 8:15. Canadian Club of Boston: "Captains of Industry Dinner," Boston City Hall, 6:30. Appalachian Mountain Club: Illustrated lecture, "The White Mountains of New England," by Herbert W. Gleason, Huntington Hall, 8. Wells Memorial Institute: Closing exercises—Review of year's activities by Robert A. Woodard, Jr., Institute; debate on adaptability of state university to musical entertainment; exhibits of student work, 9:35 Washington Street, Lafayette National Park, by Herbert W. Gleason, Huntington Hall, 8. Wells Memorial Institute: Closing exercises—Review of year's activities by Robert A. Woodard, Jr., Institute; debate on adaptability of state university to musical entertainment; exhibits of student work, 9:35 Washington Street, Lafayette National Park, by Herbert W. Gleason, Huntington Hall, 8.

Private Bankers are obeying the law, Mr. McConnell said, while men are taking advantage of its exemptions and operating in foreign exchange and "bucket shops" are "bankers and brokers." He urged that the law be amended to check this imposition on the public rather than drive his clients out of business.

The committee in its report said that it had consulted with the bureau of Americanization and immigration of the State Department of Education. Mr. McConnell pointed out that the bureau had had 191 cases of complaint with respect to banking during the year 1932. Sixty-eight of these cases were due to justifications to the bank of any sort, he said, 101 cases of money transmission were found to be within the law with the exception of four which violated the requirement that transmission be within seven days. Not one case of the total was found to justify reference to the bank commissioner or Attorney-General.

In making its recommendations, counsel said, the commission has ignored the exemptions in the New York law and taken some of its provisions. It has seen fit to exempt express companies and steamship companies which could not comply with the \$500 provision. He predicted that if the law is passed the private bankers driven out of business will become agents of express and steamship companies and go on doing business entirely outside the provisions of the law.

thus be discussed in advance of his speech. What excuse will he have for his inconstancy? The French would rejoice in the confession that he merely sought to outmaneuver them and was not sincere. This, write his critics, would prove the falseness of his conduct towards France. A pact with England which would really give France security would, as always, be welcomed, but what was offered was ineffective and designed to drag France in England's wake. The League of Nations is regarded generally as a waste paper basket into which Mr. Lloyd George desires to throw embarrassing questions. It is not the League which can guarantee France; it is French armies, is the contention.

BOND FOR PRIVATE BANKERS OPPOSED

Counsel Says Proposed Law Would Drive 63 Institutions Out of Business

Passage of the bill proposed by the special recess commission on banking laws requiring a bond of \$100,000 from private bankers and imposing other restrictions will drive 63 of these bankers doing business in Massachusetts with the immigrant population out of business and deprive the foreign peoples of necessary institutions, James E. McConnell, counsel for a committee of private bankers, told the legislative committee on Banks and Banking today.

During 1931 these 63 banks did a business of \$15,000,000 in foreign exchange, Mr. McConnell said. They did this, he declared, under the supervision of the bank commissioner, they are licensed, their officials have been long in business and hold positions of leadership among their countrymen. The requirement of a \$100,000 bond, and that average deposits for transmission must be in excess of \$500 make it impossible for the private bankers to continue, counsel asserted.

Mr. McConnell declared that there is no demand for such legislation, pointing out that only nine persons addressed the recess committee on this subject and only two suggestions were made, neither of which was accepted. None of the private bankers received notice of the hearings, he said, despite the fact that they are listed with the bank commissioner. People doing business with these banks made no demand, Mr. McConnell said.

"The bank commissioner takes the stand that there is no need of these institutions," counsel asserted. "No American bank takes care of this type of business in the dealing in foreign exchange and transmission of money abroad in such a way as to provide service to the immigrant population. Deposits are made after regular banking hours. Language constitutes a barrier and clerks must be of the nationality of the people served. When the so-called American banks provide this service the immigrant population may be drawn to them, but they should not be driven."

Mr. McConnell declared that if there is one theory of Americanization that has been exploded it is the theory that foreigners can be legislated into being Americans. Massachusetts, he said, started in 1906 to enact laws for restriction of private banking operations. These laws have been perfected, he pointed out. At present the bank commissioner requires and receives monthly reports on dealing in exchange, transmission of money and amounts received for safe keeping. He has power to make detailed investigation; to close an institution; to require a bond the size of which he may designate; to issue a license; and the law requires that 20 per cent of the deposits be held in cash and that investment be in certain securities.

The private bankers are obeying the law, Mr. McConnell said, while men are taking advantage of its exemptions and operating in foreign exchange and "bucket shops" are "bankers and brokers." He urged that the law be amended to check this imposition on the public rather than drive his clients out of business.

The committee in its report said that it had consulted with the bureau of Americanization and immigration of the State Department of Education. Mr. McConnell pointed out that the bureau had had 191 cases of complaint with respect to banking during the year 1932. Sixty-eight of these cases were due to justifications to the bank of any sort, he said, 101 cases of money transmission were found to be within the law with the exception of four which violated the requirement that transmission be within seven days. Not one case of the total was found to justify reference to the bank commissioner or Attorney-General.

In making its recommendations, counsel said, the commission has ignored the exemptions in the New York law and taken some of its provisions. It has seen fit to exempt express companies and steamship companies which could not comply with the \$500 provision. He predicted that if the law is passed the private bankers driven out of business will become agents of express and steamship companies and go on doing business entirely outside the provisions of the law.

TEXTILE WORKERS POSTPONE ACTION

United Operatives Decide to Await Results of Executive Meeting

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 27.—With the Textile Council awaiting another conference on April 20, and the unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America awaiting an executive meeting here on Wednesday night, the movement for higher wages among the textile operatives in this city was practically at a standstill today.

At a mass meeting last evening the United Textile Workers of America unions demanded that a strike be called at once, but through the good offices of Fred M. Knight of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, who appeared before the meeting and counseled delay, and the plea of a few of the union leaders, the workers finally agreed to await the action of Wednesday's meeting, at which Thomas F. McMahon, president of the organization, is expected to be present.

Those in favor of an immediate strike recalled that in January, President McMahon had been "empowered by the unions to call a strike, and that no steps to this end had been taken."

"We have waited long enough," they declared. A week ago President McMahon said that he had set the day and hour of the strike, but had decided to defer action pending the result of a conference of the Textile Council and the Cotton Manufacturers' Association. At that meeting the manufacturers refused the demand of the Textile Council for a 15 per cent wage advance, and asked that the council defer until April 20 action on this refusal. On Sunday the six unions affiliated with the Textile Council decided to defer action as suggested, although two of them—the weavers and slasher tenders—voted to strike.

Leaders of the United Textile Workers' organization at last night's meeting said that Mr. McMahon was following events in Fall River closely and would act at the proper time.

Kunhardt Mills Advance Wage

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 27 (Special).—The Kunhardt mills, employing 600 hands, today announced a wage increase to its employees of 12½ per cent, to take effect on April 30. The action of the company follows closely on that taken by other corporations of this city in granting increases to its employees, and up to the present time about 35,000 employees of the textile mills of the city have benefited by the increase. The Pemberton, Everett, Pacific, Plymouth and Uxwaco mills are the only large corporations who have not as yet announced an increase in wages, but these are expected to follow within the next few days.

Mills to Build in South

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 27.—Definite decision to develop its recently acquired property near Spartanburg, S. C., was announced by the Pacific Mills today. The announcement says that a bleaching and finishing plant, with a capacity of 1,250,000 yards weekly, would be erected, as well as a cotton mill, with an initial capacity of 32,000 spindles. The spinning machinery is to be transferred to the southern mill from the cotton department of the Pacific Mills in this city.

MUSIC

Extra Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, gave the fourth of its series of supplementary concerts in Symphony Hall last night, with Mme. Ester Ferrabini Jaccia as soloist. The program:

Rimsky-Korsakoff—Symphonic suite, "Scheherazade." Bach—Prelude, Adagio and Gavotte in Rondo Form, arranged for strings by Sigismund Bachrich. Godard—Leonora's air from "Le Tasse." Verdi—Aria, "Ritorna Vincitor," from "Aida." Respighi—"Ballad of the Gnomes." Respighi's "Ballad" was played for the first time in Boston. The composer seems to be trying to show in it that if he likes he can abandon the delicate tracery of the "Fountains of Rome," and din dissonances with the most radical of the moderns. He proves his case. Using to the full his mastery of orchestration, he outstrips Berlioz, Strauss, Stravinsky, Goossens. His was probably the roughest musical revel a Boston audience ever attended. Less of it would have been more enjoyable. It seems likely that the

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"Fountains of Rome" will outlive the "Ballad."
The "Scheherazade" suite also seemed drawn out when heard as whole instead of piecemeal. Perhaps in the case of the two middle tales the lady saved herself by putting the Sultan to sleep. This and the straightforward, charming Bach number, both excellently performed, were best received by the audience.
Mme. Jaccia sang Leonora's air with emotional expressiveness and the "Ritorna Vincitor" with dramatic power. The orchestral accompaniments were an effective aid, except that in the early measures of the Godard air the harp submerged the voice.

SPAN RELOCATION BILL DISAPPROVED

Committee Opposes Cambridge Bridge at Magazine Beach

"Ought not to pass" was the report of the Committee on Counties of the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the bill to relocate the Cottage Farm Bridge at Magazine Street, Cambridge, and St. Paul Street, Brookline, that was read into the House yesterday afternoon.

This report will appear on the calendar tomorrow, providing the opening, and possibly final, chapter in the contest over the bridge. The members will vote on the question of whether the bill shall be rejected, an affirmative vote giving the measure standing again and sending it to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Active lobbying has been carried on by the side opposed to changing the location of the bridge, its main argument being that it will destroy the bathing beach and playground at Magazine street. The proponents of the new site, who urge it on the grounds of common sense highway and traffic route development, have not been as active. Into the whole controversy, also, the question of real estate values enters actively, and some of the loudest proponents and opponents are making their pleas because they believe their property holdings will be injured or improved.

Somewhat too late for intercession or consideration, Van Ness H. Bates, town meeting member from Brookline, appeared at the State House yesterday with a plan which he said would satisfy all. His proposal would extend Audubon Road and build a new bridge at an angle across the river, filling in considerable ground on the Cambridge side. The plan, however, is part of a comprehensive one for traffic route development of the metropolitan district, and experience in the past has shown that the Legislature requires a minimum of 10 years to assimilate and comprehend such a widespread program.

Deposits made after regular banking hours. Language constitutes a barrier and clerks must be of the nationality of the people served. When the so-called American banks provide this service the immigrant population may be drawn to them, but they should not be driven."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; falling temperature Wednesday afternoon and night; fresh south-west, shifting to west and northwest Wednesday night.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; colder Wednesday and Wednesday night; fresh southerly strong southwest shifting to northwest Wednesday night.
Northern New England: Cloudy tonight; warmer in southern New Hampshire; Wednesday fair and colder; cold wave in northern Vermont; fresh south and southwest, shifting to west and northwest Wednesday night.

Weather Outlook

The indications are for mostly fair weather Tuesday and Wednesday in the Washington forecast district; the temperature will rise in the Atlantic states north of Virginia Tuesday, but colder weather will again overspread middle and northern sections east of the Mississippi River Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Official Temperature
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany City 38
Albany 38
Boston 38
Buffalo 32
Chicago 32
Cincinnati 32
Cleveland 32
Denver 32
Des Moines 32
Detroit 32
Galveston 32
Hartford 32
Havana 32
Jacksonville 32
Kansas City 38
Memphis 32
Montreal 32
Nantucket 32
New Orleans 32
New York 32
Philadelphia 32
Pittsburgh 32
Portland, Me. 32
Portland, Ore. 32
San Francisco 32
St. Louis 32
St. Paul 32
Washington 32

RAISING OF MORE FEED ADVOCATED

Maine Farmers Discuss Problems of Corn Grower

ORONO, Me., March 27 (Special).—Problems of the corn grower were among the topics discussed at this afternoon's session of farmers' week at the University of Maine. Leslie E. McIntire, who conducts one of the largest dairy farms in Oxford County, emphasized the importance of having commodious silos on dairy farms and of raising silage corn of the best varieties. He favored a large variety of yellow flint corn.

"Farmers must come nearer growing on their own farms the feed they use to maintain their live stocks and market products, or they will be forced out of business," said Mr. McIntire. "With the present high cost of transportation and labor it is useless to think that we can increase our already burdensome surplus and sell milk on the market at a whole milk. You know what happens when we grow a third more potatoes than the people of the nation can use. The law governing that always will be with us."

Prof. C. H. Batchelder showed by diagrams and lantern slides how the European corn borer has invaded western Maine and gave advice as to methods of extermination. Before the women's section Miss Louise Bancroft, assistant professor of home economics, gave a talk on "How to Choose a Hat."

START ON NEW TECH BUILDINGS ADVISED

The Alumni Council and Faculty Club discussed the proposed new dormitories and gymnasium of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at a joint meeting in Walker Memorial last night and were of unanimous opinion that construction should be started as soon as practicable, an opinion in which President Stratton concurred. No formal action was required, but the consensus of sentiment was that the two projects, dormitories and gymnasium, should proceed simultaneously. A dormitory committee, of which James W. Rollins is chairman, reported on various phases of the question, offering by means of lantern slides a review of the feasible sites and types of buildings. The plans were the work of A. F. Bemis, who has made exhaustive study of the dormitories of American and English colleges. The financial aspects were presented by C. E. Morrow.

REDUCTION IN COAL PRICES IS EXPLAINED

In commenting on the reduction in the price of coal, Edward Hamlin, president of the Metropolitan Coal Company, stated that the increased cost of delivery all winter, caused by delivering in small quantities, and under very difficult road conditions, had now been reduced by the removal of all fuel administration restrictions and the return of normal condition of the streets.

COMMITTEE OPPOSES PENSION MEASURES

Adverse reports on all the petitions before the Massachusetts Legislature for the establishment of old age pension systems, together with the Governor's recommendation for a commission to study the system and appropriation of \$100,000 as a nucleus for a pension fund, were voted today by the Committee on Social Welfare of the Massachusetts Legislature. Ezra W. Clark, Representative from Brockton, and Jeremiah J. Healy, Representative from Natick, dissent from the adverse reports.

It is expected that the issue will be debated in the Legislature as several members are committed to old age pensions.

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Theaters in Boston

"The Miracle Man"

The Boston Stock Company did a convincing bit of acting last night at the St. James Theater in "The Miracle Man," a play in four acts by George M. Cohan, which is based on Frank L. Packard's story. With most of the leading characters impersonating crooks, the audience followed with interest and laughter their reactions to the little town of Needley, Me., and their final reformation. The patriarch, beloved of all for the good he accomplishes by faith healing, is the keystone. Through widespread publicity his real and bogus cures are exploited by "Doc" Madison, the leader of the gang, until both he and his confederates realize that simple goodness and honest sincerity may make the way straight and narrow, but at least lead to self-respect and happiness.

With no trace of ridicule, the characterization of Maine country folk is typical and kindly from the portrayal of the hotel keeper's family, to the gravings of sisters and cousins and aunts on the walls. Miss Bushnell and Mr. Gilbert are at home in their parts as usual, though, with the inconsistent confusing of puppet and man, the audience rather wished they had the straight from the horse's mouth, even if it meant changing the theme of the play.

B. F. Keith's

B. F. Keith's has arranged its program this week so as to offer a striking contrast in music, and between the classical and the popular there is not the slightest doubt as to which makes the strongest appeal. Paul Specht with a heavy brass orchestra lightened by violin, banjo and piano syncopates Tosti's "Goodbye" and with the aid of band and orchestra, the most harmonious in producing jazz effects with the precision of a clock illustrates the evolution of the modern dance orchestra. Of a different variety is the contribution of Ota Gygi, billed as a violinist to the Spanish court, who plays the final movement from Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor and draws from Chopin and Gounod the inspiration that lends musical color to the interpretative nature dances of Marjorie and her assistants. Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry excite much interest in their gossip at the barber's shop at "Hensfoot Corner"; Franklin Ardell "sells" sea-bird real estate in an act entitled "The Wreck of the Titanic"; Maddox amusingly portrays the typical slang exponents; Moody and Duncan sing, and Maxine and "Bobby" show what a clever dog can do. Winner McCay makes screen animals perform the acts of the circus and Paul and Walter in Varre are seen in unusual feats of strength.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters include "Lightning," at the Hollis Street Theater; "Just Married," at the Plymouth; "The Greenwich Village Follies," at the Shubert; "The Fool," at the Tremont.

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The Week in London

London, March 27.—The rule whereby the House of Commons here ordinarily closes at 11 o'clock at night, has been suspended to enable progress to be made before the Easter recess with a number of Government measures, including the "Fees Increases Bill," which has become noncontroversial since the dropping of the clause which imposed a charge on admission to the British Museum. The principal debate is on foreign affairs tomorrow when Mr. Lloyd George is to speak on Anglo-French relations and submit his proposals for a reparations settlement. Today, Tuesday, Viscountess Astor's bill to prevent the sale of intoxicants to young persons under 18 is in committee, where its opponents are to open fire upon it with a battery of amendments. On Thursday, on a motion for the Easter adjournment, Labor raises the question of building rings which have already raised the price of materials upon the announcement of the Government's intention to reintroduce a modest scale of pecuniary bounties for the construction of small dwellings.

So the Victory is to be preserved after all! An anonymous donation of £50,000 received by Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, who is in charge of the Victory Fund, has saved the situation. This will encourage others to come forward and do what they can to help toward the £150,000 required. The aim is to restore her as far as is possible to the condition she was in before the Battle of Trafalgar. Among the subscriptions so far are to be noted two from Germany and one from France. The famous old ship will never again feel the swirl of the waves against her sides. Her home will be the dry dock where she now lies—the King Charles Dock, which tradition says was first constructed to hold "Great Harry," the premier vessel of King Henry VIII's day. But, though the Victory may be saved, the war more, she will still be on active service, as flagship to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and the staff of the Naval Barracks will continue, as of old, to bear her name on their cap ribbons.

"A debutante with a fluttering heart entering upon her first season" was how Sir Robert Horne in his speech in Glasgow described his position when he was Minister for Finance in the late Government here. "When I went to the Exchequer," he said, "I had innumerable suitors, but I very soon found they were out after my money. Now I am a widow without a dowry." Unlike some of the members of the present British Government he still has a seat in Parliament, which may yet bring him his "dowry," for men of his caliber are scarce, and as a Unionist he may not improbably be invited to resume office. It is no secret that his present position is a source of strength to the Cabinet which is now very weak in debating talent. Austen Chamberlain would be another desirable acquisition, but his terms are said to be more than Mr. Bonar Law is at present prepared to accept as they include the return to office of all the Conservative ministers who went out with Mr. Lloyd George.

According to the recently published statistics of occupations in London, one in every ten persons is engaged in "commerce and finance." The proportion, of course, varies in the different areas. Chelsea for instance is slightly below the average with 95 per cent, while Hampstead tops the tree with 179. Chelsea, it appears, really is the favorite abode of artists but in regard to authors and actors it has to yield pride of place to Holborn. Hairdressers, one is interested to learn, foreigners comprise some 15 per cent of the total population—by far the largest proportion for any part of London, in spite of the rival claims of Soho. Among the foreigners, Russians come first with (in round numbers) 30,000, closely followed by Poles

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with 27,000. The French are a bad third with 11,000, while the Germans can only muster the modest total of 5743.

Good will of "the Americans of America" toward England and American cordiality to Englishmen traveling in the United States furnished the predominant impressions with which Dr. T. C. Fry, the Dean of Lincoln, returned home from his lecture tour in America in behalf of the Lincoln Cathedral Repair Fund. He was, he said, most hospitably entertained and thoughtfully provided for. He had joined and undertaken to serve the English-Speaking Union because of the importance of Anglo-American cooperation in European problems. "You cannot exaggerate," he said, "the desire of the Americans of America, the desire of the English, to go hand in glove with us. The love of England, of English traditions—I have never seen anything like it." He said Americans honored England for the debt settlement but questioned whether they honored their Government for accepting it.

The industrial welfare movement continues to expand in Britain. At a meeting at Manchester Robert R. Hyde, director of the Industrial Welfare Society, produced striking statistics. He said that whereas in 1913 not more than 30 firms in Britain had organized themselves for this class of work, today there were 700 with considered schemes in operation under qualified workers. In addition, groups of smaller concerns have combined to provide joint canteens and recreation and rest rooms for their employees. Pension and savings schemes have also been started on a co-operative basis, and the results have proved so encouraging that further growth is expected.

To most Londoners the names of Covent Garden and Caledonian markets have a familiar ring, but not so many know Farringdon Market, though it is within easy reach of Ludgate Circus. Here an endless variety of articles is offered for sale. There are stalls with books and old magazines, stalls with a vast assortment of candies, stalls with peanuts, and others, yet again, with fruit ranging from the plebeian orange to the latest delicacy from the cape. Until recently, however, the great attraction of this market was that here the Londoner could buy plants and old garden magazines, and little plants, humble plants and lordly plants, and plants whose names showed almost as great a diversity in spelling as the numbers of species they adorned. Now, however, a rival attraction has appeared to claim first place, and large numbers of plants and flowers have lately arrived and up-to-date stalls where, spread before the eager gaze, is every part that goes to make up the complete wireless set.

AMERICAN SENATORS VISITING EUROPE

PARIS, March 27.—Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate, arrived here yesterday from the United States. He plans to familiarize himself with the political situation in western Europe and the Near East. After a week in Paris he will go to Berlin, perhaps including a visit to the Ruhr, and thence to Athens, where he was American Minister under the Taft Administration. Senator Spencer of Missouri, another new arrival, plans to visit the

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Ruhr shortly to study labor conditions. He will not go to Russia, although he had desired to study labor conditions there. He explains that the invitation extended to American senators by the Soviet Government led him to believe that the visitors would be under Soviet observation at all times and that they would only see what the Soviets desired them to see. The suggestion of the Russian Government that it pay the expenses of such visits was naturally quite out of the question.

GREECE PURSUES ECONOMY PROGRAM

Foreign Missions Reduced and Legations Canceled to Cut Down Country's Burden

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, March 27.—The Greek Government pursues its program of strict economy. Twenty legations have been canceled abroad, Italian, French and English police, military and naval missions have been reduced, and certain continental and naval forces suppressed.

Stress is laid on the valuable services rendered by the foreign missions in creating order out of the chaotic state of affairs, and regret is expressed in the Greek papers that Greece has done and behaved well. We are satisfied with and even enthusiastic about our relations with the Greeks. We loved all with whom we came in contact and we were greatly esteemed by all. I leave Athens carrying with me the best impressions. A draft convention has been signed lately between the Greek Government and a group of capitalists, mostly Americans, to exploit the resources of Greece. Within a period of four months a final convention will be concluded. It is a great and unexploited source of wealth. Its rich resources and possibilities have not been appreciated, owing to the lack of capital and enterprising spirit.

Among many I would mention lignite, which lately has assumed importance on account of the advantages it presents over coal, being easily freed of its gases and its pulverization renders its use more economical. Some 10 locations in Greece mark extensive tracts of lignite, three of which are estimated at over 100,000,000 tons. A few years ago serious efforts were made by Mr. Spyridis, then Minister of National Economy, to attract American capitalists to enter into enterprises of lignite. Unfortunately the uncertainty of the political situation prevented them from getting to work.

Foreign Capital Welcomed
The Greek Government is disposed to welcome foreign enterprise, offering it most liberal terms. An American philanthropic work carried on in support of homeless thousands has raised America in the eyes of Greece and paved the way of American capital to work out the resources of Greece.

A Greek paper, after estimating at \$5,000,000,000 the fortune of Greece established in the United States suggests that by a thorough systematic propaganda it is possible to raise a national loan of a considerable sum from their 500,000 compatriots and save the country from economic collapse.

JAPANESE DIET PROROGUED
TOKYO, March 27.—(By The Associated Press)—The Diet was prorogued early today in the midst of a disturbance, precipitated by a motion of the opposition to impeach the Government.

IRISH DUTIES UPSET BRITISH SHIPPERS

Owners' Association Protests New Customs Fees—Motor Industry Perturbed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 27.—The Steamship Owners' Association will meet at Liverpool today to protest against the Irish customs duties which come into force along the Ulster border and at all the South of Ireland ports on April 1. Similar meetings are to take place in other British shipping centers interested in Irish trade.

The British motor industry in the meanwhile is much perturbed, the view here being that the 33-1-3 per cent duty rendered enforceable by the Dall's action against British manufactured motor cars, must enable the American-made article to monopolize the South of Ireland market. President Cosgrave's finance statement in the Dail today is awaited anxiously in this connection, especially in regard to the question of the possible Irish preferential treatment to goods of British origin, similar to that in force in Canada and Australia, though President Cosgrave has hitherto held out but small expectation of anything of the kind.

Free State Needs Money
Speaking in the Dail last Friday, he said that the Government must get the money from some source or other. They must either tax fairly all round or reduce their expenditure. Certain cars had borne a very heavy import duty for a considerable time, and as far as he knew they were able to pay it. Others who had cars on which no duty had been paid had got great advantage, and he hoped that they would consider that.

The imposition of Irish duties on British goods cuts both ways, since not only must it increase the cost of living in Ireland, but it means also the automatic transfer to Great Britain of much of the revenue hitherto collected by the Irish Free State from manufacturing concerns operating in Dublin. The sum here concerned runs annually into several million pounds and it is an important factor in enabling the Free State Government to pay its way. This is because in the past, the excise payments, whatever their ultimate destination, have passed in the first instance into the coffers of the local administration, whereas from April 1, that large portion of them derived from the South of Ireland, liquor imported into Ulster and Great Britain will be collected in the form of import duties by the customs authorities, over which the Free State Government does not exercise control.

British Customs Ports

Yesterday particulars were published here of the establishment of British customs tariff effective upon goods which leave the Free State for the North. The Irish railway companies also notify that from April 1 detailed declarations will be required of the contents, value, quantity and final destinations of all consignments dispatched across the border whether liable to customs duty or not.

The need of the Free State Government for money to finance its extraordinary expenditure, both on military operations against the Republicans and for compensation to sufferers from the disturbances, has become so acute that other considerations have largely to give way to it. The problem of Free State loans, both internal and external to Ireland, here comes in, its solution depending largely upon the extent to which confidence in the

stability of the present Administration can be assured.
Recent arrivals here from Ireland take definitely a more hopeful view in this connection than has been the case for many months past, though a few of them are prepared to admit that the peace proposals put forward by the Archbishop of Cashel, or which so much is now hoped in Cork, have any very much greater prospect of adoption than those which have gone before.

RED SCHOOLHOUSE BILL NOT FAVORED

Connecticut Legislative Committee Advises Rejection of Educational Measures

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27.—Educational measures which would cost the State \$280,000 in the next two years were unfavorably reported in the Connecticut Senate today by the legislative Committee on Appropriations.

Chief among the bills, rejection of which is recommended, is the much-mooted "little red schoolhouse bill," the passage of which would make a state appropriation of \$135,000 necessary during the coming fiscal period to pay what would be stipulated as the State's share of the cost of transporting elementary school pupils to graded schools. The bill received its nickname because of the original announcement of the State Board of Education that it was intended to encourage the closing of one-room schools wherever practicable.

A proposal to change the Americanization statute, authorizing an increase by \$60,000 in the maximum allowance for educating non-English-speaking adults, was also adversely reported by the appropriations committee. The State aid for special classes for "educationally handicapped children" was not recommended, a bill being unfavorably reported which would require the State to share with the towns the expense of maintaining such special classes. A new appropriation of \$80,000 in the State Board of Education budget this year would be necessary to carry out this project.

Following a trip of inspection to the new State Normal School plant in New Britain, the legislative Committee on Education is considering a reduction of a quarter million dollars from the \$550,000 requested for the erection of a dormitory on the site. A bill will probably be favorably reported by the committee recommending an appropriation of \$300,000 for the purpose.

Instead of recommending \$40,000 for improvements to the heating plant at the State Normal School at Willimantic, the education committee will probably recommend about \$10,000.

NEW YORK BILL SEEKS TO SHIELD HOTEL MEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27.—Legislation to compel guests of New York hotels to deposit furs, merchandise, bank notes, bonds, railroad tickets and other valuables, as well as money and jewelry is urged in a telegram sent to the Legislature by the Hotel Association of New York City. The association points out that the present statute is unfair to hotel keepers, as thousands of dollars are paid out in over-valued theft claims.

A pending bill backed by the association would limit the liability of hotel keepers for such losses to \$150 when negligence was not proved, and \$300 when it was proved.

AUSTRIA'S REVIVAL TO BE CITED TO PROVE EFFICACY OF LEAGUE

Lord Robert Cecil to Furnish First-Hand Data on Association of Nations

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In welcoming Lord Robert Cecil, British statesman, Americans will greet one of the original patentees of the League of Nations. In a personal sense he is a member of the League. Ever since its organization, Lord Robert has represented the Union of South Africa at Geneva, having been appointed to the post by Gen. Jan Smuts, Premier of that British Dominion. Lord Robert and General Smuts were the chief British representatives on the Peace Conference commission which evolved the League Covenant at Paris in 1919. With Leon Bourgeois of France, they were the principal collaborators of Woodrow Wilson and Colonel House in the tortuous negotiations at American headquarters, out of which the League was born into a troubled world.

Some say Lord Robert saved the League. His famous biographer, "A Gentleman With Duster" in his "Mirrors of Downing Street." "He kept the idea of the League of Nations alive in an atmosphere that was charged with war. He prevented peace from making a peace to end peace."

Lord Robert Cecil will not be long on American soil before he is found taking strong issue with George W. Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Prof. Albert Einstein, of Germany. Both of those authorities have avowed within the last week that the League of Nations is a useless thing. Lord Robert believes that the League not only is a vital institution, but essential to the maintenance of an ordered civilization.

League of Nations Loan
He holds it is incessantly and practically demonstrating its effectiveness. He believes that if the League had done nothing but salvage Austria—perhaps its outstanding achievement to date—that alone would justify its existence. Lord Robert played a leading role in the Austrian enterprise, which provides for a "League of Nations loan" of \$20,000,000 gold crowns (approximately \$110,000,000) to Austria during the next two years. An initial advance of \$17,000,000 is being made by British, Dutch, Swiss, French, Belgian, and Swedish capitalists. Lord Robert thinks the rescuing of Austria from impending collapse is an exhibition of international co-operation entailing the League to the world's fullest confidence.

Americans who are not "irreconcilable" on the League issue are certain to want first-hand information from him as to present-hour British opinion. Until recent European developments, the League enjoyed general popularity among Britons. Politicians

Interesting Political Career

Son of a great Tory statesman, the late Marquess of Salisbury, whom he served as private secretary, Lord Robert is nominally a Conservative, but occupies almost a lonely position in the House of Commons. Once he made a gesture in the direction of Labor which made people think he was destined to be the aristocratic first Labor Prime Minister.

He left the Lloyd George Government toward the end of the war because he would not sanction disestablishment of the Welsh Church, even though its bishops were in agreement with the Government's plans. In 1918 Lord Robert was urged to become British Ambassador at Washington, but he was reluctant to abandon his domestic political career.

Lord Robert's war services were of eminent character. As Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Blockade, he was in direct contact with the United States during the delicate months of American neutrality. Walter Hines Page, Ambassador at London, paid high tribute to the skill and tact with which Lord Robert conducted negotiations often fraught with imminent danger to British-American peace.

Public men at Washington hope to have a chance of hearing him. At present his only known engagement for speaking is a private one—lunch with Overseas Writers during the third week of April. Many of the members of that organization enjoyed his personal acquaintance during London and Paris war and peace days.

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' FARM CLUBS TRAIN FUTURE AGRICULTURISTS

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Insure Correct Management—Organizations Successful

By GEORGE T. ODELL
CHICAGO, March 27.—For 75 years American farmers have been organizing, disbanding and organizing again. Some of these organizations, like the Grange, have existed for a quarter of a century, but in the meantime many others have faded and passed away. The American Farm Bureau Federation is three years old. It sprang into being as the result of economic conditions following the war. Because it promised much, farmers all over the country eagerly enrolled. As J. W. Coverdale, executive secretary of the federation, truly says: "Farm organization is a result of oppression upon agriculture."

The American Farm Bureau Federation is composed of state farm bureaus, which are in turn divided into county, township, and even school district units. It has had its trials and tribulations, and it will not be stretching the truth to say that the present hour is the darkest in its brief history, but already new dawn is breaking upon the clouds. It is largely with the farmers themselves to make this organization the potent factor in the amelioration of agriculture which its proponents intended it to be. The latest reports show about 650,000 paid-up members in the state organizations and a somewhat larger number in the county units. Nominally there are about 1500 out of the 2500 agricultural counties of the United States organized, but it must be admitted that in some of them enthusiasm is at low ebb.

But after all is said and done, the road that has been accomplished by the American Farm Bureau Federation can be measured in inverse ratio to the difficulties that have been encountered. And those difficulties, which were more or less thrust upon them by the innumerable demands growing out of the catastrophic conditions which have beset American agriculture during the last three years have given a new strength of purpose and a clearer vision to the men and women who have taken upon the burden of putting this farmers' organization on a sound and permanent basis. A million new members who will stick to the goal which they have set for themselves.

Building for the Future
The aims which the American Farm Bureau Federation has set out to accomplish cannot be reached in a day. Fifteen years—say, a quarter of a century, even—would not be enough to achieve the benefits which the present directing force intends to bring to the farmers. Circumstances compelled them to scatter their forces in the first years, but now their purpose is to consolidate a few of the more important projects. During the coming year the executive committee and the board have decided that the maximum effort must be put forth to develop co-operative marketing of farm commodities.

The foundation upon which the present directing force purposes to erect the edifice is education—an education that will be brought to the doorstep of every farm family in the United States. Their distinct aim is to preserve the family unit as the fundamental basis of American agriculture. But to educate one must have knowledge and so the directors of the federation have included research and investigation as part of their foundation. "It is our thought," said J. W. Coverdale, "that we shall get a service line of communication established whereby the community can come clear up through to the national organization, or the national can go back to the individual."

So much of the foundation and the edifice, which must be built slowly, block upon block, but in the meantime the federation has been performing some services for the farmers which they have needed badly. The legislative office in Washington has been constantly in touch with the "farm bloc" in Congress, helping to draft the bills which that group has sought to have enacted. It appears, however, that the directing powers of this organization are not especially enamored with the "bloc" method of obtaining legislation, for J. R. Howard, for three years president of the federation, said: "I declare a condition whereby a bloc or faction in government becomes a necessity. The question now is not the passing of legislation by the farm bloc. It is rather a question of controlling the bloc. We appreciate the sincerity of their purpose, but the job now is sitting out that which is not economically sound for the welfare of the whole country and preventing its being passed. We are up to a campaign of law prevention more than a campaign of law passage."

Many Services Offered
The list of things which the American Farm Bureau Federation has undertaken is long. Organization work was conducted last year in 20 states, and although, as I have pointed out, the membership has not been increased, it has been strengthened greatly by the weeding-out process, and the whole organization has been put on a firmer basis by bettering the financial condition of the county and state units. The department of information includes a news service that operates day and night, with bulletins to the farmers and "releases" to the country and city press. There is even a motion picture division, with an arrangement with a broadcasting station in Chicago, farm bureau news is delivered by radio to those who have the necessary receiving apparatus. The federation has fostered one ill-fated enterprise—the United States

Grain Growers, Inc. It has been an expensive experiment, but the officers and directors of the organization have stood by it and even this failure has not discouraged them from the idea that co-operative marketing of grain can be accomplished. Walton Petet, who, for a number of years was in charge of the production of co-operative commodity marketing for the Texas Farm Bureau, has been brought to Chicago and has been made director of a similar department in the federation. Already he and others are at work upon plans for the organization of co-operative marketing associations of wheat growers in the north central states along the same plan which he and his associates applied so successfully to the cotton, hay and vegetable marketing associations in the south. Mr. Petet is a confirmed advocate of building co-operatives from the ground up and believes that the strength of the whole is grounded in the morale of the smallest local units.

Freight Rates Lowered
Transportation is one of the most important items of expense to the farmers, and the American Farm Bureau Federation recognizes the necessity of ameliorating present conditions. A traffic department is maintained which seeks to obtain by negotiation or such other means as it can command, a better distribution of freight rates for farm commodities, and reduction of rates. It is claimed that this department alone has already saved millions of dollars to the American farmers. An effort is being made to crystallize sentiment in favor of a general reduction of rates throughout the United States, and in favor of the repeal of the guaranty clause of the Esch-Cummins Act, and also in favor of restoration of power to state commissions over intra-state rates and regulations.

In some states the bureau undertakes the purchase of fertilizer, feed, and coal for their members. In most states the bureau contributes to the salaries of county agents, and handle the funds allotted by the state and federal governments for that purpose. Here and there efforts have been made by politicians to undermine the bureau by withdrawing these county agents.

Improvement of living conditions on the farm is one of the main objectives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and it naturally follows that women play an important part in the organization, which is a potent factor in our national life, will be materially extended and reflect itself over rural America in a more significant manner by the admission of women to membership. This was the declaration made at the Indianapolis convention in 1920. Since then the women's department has contributed many valuable lessons to the members on home economics. Moreover, every inducement is offered the farmer's children to take an active interest in the affairs of the county and township bureaus. "America's best crop is its boys and girls," said Mr. Coverdale.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs
All over rural America one is beginning to see such signs as "John Doe & Sons" painted on the barns. The boys' and girls' club work is the force that is putting the sons and daughters into this agricultural partnership with their fathers. This is not an activity of the American Farm Bureau Federation, but it has the heartiest approval and support of that organization. A good many years ago a man was living in Arkansas, a temperate, simple from his home, and he had the idea that the way to insure the improved methods of farming that are absolutely essential to prosperity in a growing country like the United States was to stimulate the youth of America to greater initiative. Out of this idea grew the first boys' and girls' clubs.

These clubs are entirely community affairs, with a keen spirit of rivalry between them. In 1914 they had a total membership of 23,000, whereas now there are 600,000 members in the United States, and leaders at every agricultural college. The man who originated that idea was J. N. Hopkins of Iowa, and for a number of years he conducted the work alone. Now it is in the hands of a voluntary committee.

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mittee headed by E. T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture, and has headquarters in Chicago in charge of G. L. Noble, executive secretary. There are corn clubs, pig clubs, calf and beef clubs, and poultry clubs for both boys and girls. There are sheep, rabbit and dairy clubs, sheep clubs and bee clubs as well. The sole object is to train the sons and daughters of farmers in the things that will make for prosperity and contentment on the farms. During the last year 20,000 exhibitions were held of the work of these boys and girls. Prizes of more than \$750,000 were distributed. Members of these clubs produced over \$7,000,000 worth of products at a cost of \$4,500,000. Many of the members have earned enough to put themselves through college, thousands have established bank accounts, and the banks themselves have lent over \$2,000,000 to club members for production purposes.

Farmers Follow Improved Methods
But one of the most important features of all is that farmers, seeing the achievements of their sons and daughters in more profitable farming on a small scale, have themselves become converted to improved methods and are applying them.

The club boys and girls are taught by demonstration. That is the method best suited for impressing them. They are admitted between the ages of 10 and 20, and there are approximately 11,000,000 eligible young persons on the farms of America today. Ninety per cent of the farmers in this country come from the ranks of farmers' children. The Federal Government contributes practically nothing to the support of this work, which is being carried on almost entirely by private subscriptions. Mr. Meredith himself has given \$100,000 to this work.

"As an example of the influence that is being brought to bear to improve the methods employed, boys and girls of 26 states grew an average of 170 bushels of potatoes per acre, while the average for the same states, for the same year, for all potato production, was 115 bushels," said Mr. Noble.

Daisy Malster was the state champion for Ohio of the baby beef club in 1921. He was 15 years old, and had only been in club work two years, yet he had accumulated \$1500 worth of stock and had bonds and other assets, making him worth \$2250. He began with a calf.

"There is no more helpful movement in agriculture today than the Boys' and Girls' Club Work," said Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and himself a farmer on an extensive scale. "The trouble has been that we have never begun teaching of important subjects to the farm folk soon enough. Farming is like any other occupation; nothing but hard work and knowledge will win it."

**VISCOUNTESS ASTOR
DEFEATS OPPONENTS**

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 27.—Viscountess Astor, by a majority of 30 to 17, defeated the first of a long series of wrecking amendments put forward in the committee stage in Parliament here today, to her bill to prevent the sale of all intoxicants to young people under 18.

This amendment endeavored to restrict the application of the measure to spirits, thereby leaving beer and all other intoxicants free to be sold to young people. Its defeat is an encouraging sign, though it is only the beginning of what promises to be a long and acrimonious struggle.

DR. AMES TO SPEAK IN ENGLAND
BALTIMORE, March 24 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Joseph Sweetman Ames, professor of physics and director of the physical laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the Wilbur Wright lecture before the Royal Aeronautical Society of England on May 31. Dr. Ames is a member of the United States National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

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CENTRAL AMERICA UNIFIED AT PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States, who pleaded that the nations work together through their representatives at the congress to remove all causes for distrust and hatred and seek a road to true friendship and good faith. The statement follows:

It is with the deepest regret that I have found it impossible, in accordance with the courteous invitation of the Government of Chile to attend the opening of the fifth Pan-American Conference, and I desire to extend my most cordial greetings to the representatives of the republics of the western hemisphere who have assembled on this auspicious occasion.

At a time when we witness the economic dislocations, the waste and impoverishment, and the distress and hatred that have resulted from the great war, we have abundant reason to congratulate our peoples that peace reigns in this hemisphere, and the meeting of this conference affords a welcome opportunity to dedicate ourselves anew to the ideals of peace.

Present experience, reinforcing the lessons of history, cause fresh recognition of the futility of mere formal arrangements in the absence of good will, and, however important may be the special topics of discussion, the permanent value of the conference lies in the powerful currents of mutual understanding and friendly interest supplying the motive power through which any remnant of suspicion and distrust may be removed and the injurious influences of earlier antagonisms may be overcome.

Conserve Common Interests
All problems find solution among those who desire to be friendly and just, and the present imperative demand of civilization itself is that nations shall set themselves, with all the resources of their intelligence and skill, to the elimination of sources of controversy, and shall earnestly and diligently seek, for their manifold ills, the cures which can only be found in friendship and good faith.

In this conference of American republics it is sought to firmly buttress the foundations of amity, but to take full advantage of its opportunities. Our intimate economic relations require many advantageous adjustments which our fortunate relations make possible. The conviction which has led to these gatherings is that of a distinct community of interest among the republics of this hemisphere. It is no prejudice to our interests wisely to conserve our own. These republics each appropriately safeguarding its sovereignty and independence voice the sentiment which is the essence of Pan-Americanism—the sentiment of mutually beneficial co-operation.

There are happily no controversies among us which cannot be settled by the progress of reason. No interest is cherished which could prompt aggression. There is no nation among us which entertains any ambition which runs counter to the aspirations of our free peoples. We rejoice in an expanding life; we are each proud of our own achievements; and, in the desire of the development of resources, increased facilities of education and the improvement of the common lot of our peoples, we are each anxious to see states secure in their recognized equality, in their mutual respect and in the supremacy of the common sentiment of justice.

I trust that our labors may have the happiest results.

Henry P. Fletcher, head of the American delegation, has made the following designations of Americans on committees:

Political: Frank B. Kellogg, Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Roy Rogers.
Juridical: Atlee Pomerene, Mr. Kellogg and Willard Saulsbury.
Hygiene: Frank C. Partridge, Dr.

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AMERICAN ITALIANS ADVISED ON FASCISTI

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27.—"America has no cause to fear a growth of the Fascist movement here," declared Salvatore A. Cottino, state Senator, in discussing the spread of the anti-socialist society. "While it is probably true," he said, "that there are 20,000 Italians in America who belong to the society and subscribe to the Journal Fascismo, they are mostly Italian veterans of the World War immigrated since the armistice and represent but a minor fraction of the 5,000,000 Italians, or Americans of Italian extraction, now residing here."

"If these do not know," asserted the Senator, "they must learn that America is no place for an Italian political organization. It is clear that the Fascism is distinctly an Italian movement which has proved practical and efficient, though justly open to criticism in many of its actions. American citizens must learn that Fascism has proved to be loyal to their country of adoption, and the national anthem is no longer meaningless for them: The American citizen of Italian extraction is actually earnestly engaged not in Fascism, but in Americanization," and he looks forward to the day when all the Italian immigrants will be loyal American citizens."

EDUCATORS TO CONFER ON FOREIGN SERVICE

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 27 (Special)—In the interest of educational preparation for foreign service being promoted by the United States Bureau of Education, the bureau will hold a luncheon-conference on that subject in connection with the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in this city May 2-4.

It will be conducted by Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, specialist in commercial education for the bureau and chairman of the committee of 15 under whose guidance that study is being developed. The luncheon is to be given at the St. Charles Hotel immediately preceding the opening of the convention.

SCHOLARSHIPS EXTENDED
BALTIMORE, March 24 (Special Correspondence)—The District of Columbia, heretofore excluded from the scholarship provisions of the Cecil Rhodes foundation for study at Oxford, has been provided for by the trustees of the Rhodes foundation by having these candidates enter the Maryland competition in the fall of 1924. The matter was adjusted by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College and American secretary of the Rhodes trustees.

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TWILIGHT TALES

A Strange Friendship

PEOPLE said they were the strangest friends; for, when they first met, Gyp was a rollicking spaniel pup, full of fun and mischief, while Blackie was a gentle little kitten, eyes big with wonder at all the strange things she saw around her. Nevertheless, as soon as he set eyes on her, Gyp decided that Blackie was the playmate for whom he had been looking. After receiving a friendly pat and a sniff, Blackie understood that Gyp was a real friend, although, at first, he had seemed so big and rough.

What fun they had together when the summer came, racing round the house; even through it, when the doors were open, as they generally were in warm weather. Then the rugs would slide into a muddled heap on the polished floors, but that was all the more fun for Gyp, who loved a game better than anything. Of course, Gyp always won the race, but Blackie never gave up; for he knew that, if he got too far ahead, his friend would wait on the lawn till she came.

When both were breathless with the fun, Gyp would lie down in a shady spot, making a cosy nest with his front paws, into which Blackie would creep, and soon the playmates would be fast asleep. If Blackie ever found Gyp sleeping without having made a nest, she would give him a gentle touch with her nose; and, without opening his eyes, he would make a comfortable corner for her. Generally Gyp was the first to awake, but he would not move till Blackie was ready. Even if someone were going for a walk, he would just look up with a pleading expression in his eyes, as if to say: "Please wait a little; you see, Blackie is asleep."

The greatest test of friendship was at dinner-time, for, however hungry he was, Gyp felt it his duty to let Blackie have the first pick of his dinner, watching rather anxiously, sometimes, a certain choice morsel, in case Blackie might forget to leave it for him. Then, at a pause in the proceedings, he would suddenly begin, and soon the plate would be empty.

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The neighbor cats looked rather suspiciously at this strange friendship, as they considered it, and at last they decided that Blackie must be taught not to be friends with a romping dog.
Accordingly, one dark night, when Blackie was alone, cooling herself after a warm summer's day, three big cats came stealthily up the drive, and made a sudden dash for Blackie, who fled in terror, calling to her chum for help.
"Quick, Gyp! They're after Blackie," called Cook, and, like a flash, Gyp was on the track. The chasers found that they were being chased, instead, and soon they disappeared, while Blackie came quietly down from her tree as if nothing had happened.

When she was happily curled up in her cosy nest, Gyp gave her a friendly touch with his nose, as if to say: "Never mind, Blackie, don't be afraid. I'll always take care of you." After that, no stranger cats were allowed in the garden if Gyp was there.

A story for the younger children will be published on this page every day except Thursday, when it will be found on Our Young Folks' Page.

RECKLESS DRIVING IN PARK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27.—It may be necessary to close Central Park to vehicular traffic at night in the future unless depredations by motorists cease, Francis D. Gallatin, park commissioner, announced today. In an effort to avoid such drastic action, however, the commissioner has ordered the strictest police measures to prevent further damage to trees, lamp posts, and drive borders by automobilists.

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Prosperity and happiness are conditions to which we all should aspire, if only we strive for them with right motives and in the right way. To yearn for those things which make for the greater completeness of human existence, has been sanctioned and legitimized from the very beginning. God's promises to His children have always been represented as in answer to the prayers of His people for a higher

the desire of power, not material possessions, that is for a deeper understanding and appreciation of Life in its full and true meaning.

Christian Science teaches that lack, limitation, poverty, are among the errors to be overcome by apprehending the truth that divine Love is the source, and only source, of supply. Christian Science teaches that poverty and unhappiness are abnormal, due to wrong thinking and to wrong living. Christians are exhorted that prosperity and happiness are desirable, and that they are attainable, when rightly, that is, when spiritually, sought.

It is the desire for the spiritual peace and harmony which constitute real prosperity and happiness that has

be discontented with conditions as they have found them. There is sometimes a vast difference between contentment and happiness. To be content with less than justice, would mean acquiescence in injustice; to be content with less than right, would mean acceptance of wrong; to be content with anything less than freedom, would mean complacent agreement in some form of slavery. Some of the greatest revolutions of modern times have been effected on the ground of man's inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—an assertion of elemental human privilege which all the world receives today in

Two thousand years ago man's right to life, in all its fullness, was proclaimed by Christ Jesus in presence of the persecuting Pharisees, in that beautiful figure of speech wherein he describes himself as a Shepherd devoted to the protection and welfare of his flock. "I am come," he said, "that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Again, he told the Jews that he was coming to baptize and embarrass him, by knowing the truth, they might secure real freedom. In almost his first utterance in the presence of the rabbis, he read from the prophet Isaiah, the marvelous passage predicting the coming of the Messiah

(Luke 4:18). In the first psalm is laid down the basis upon which man may attain blessedness, which is but another name for contentment, prosperity, and happiness. And Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook, as the purpose of her departure from the old theology, an inspiring and an impelling desire to liberate the body, by emancipating the thoughts of men. (Science and Health, pp. 226-227).

Those Who Rightly Seek Shall Find

Multitudes have come into Christian Science, seeking and finding health.

seeking and finding a larger share in the refinements and comforts of life; seeking and finding domestic tranquillity; seeking success; seeking the multitude will continue to come into Christian Science in the hope of gaining the mental freedom, the contentment and peace they have sought elsewhere in vain, and, if their purpose be honest, they shall not be disappointed. The majority advance in Christian Science because they have, in progressing step by step, made every other consideration secondary to that of rising in spiritual understanding and working out their own salvation. They are attracted by accepting the many invitations of Christ to come unto him, to bring out

burdens and our problems to him, to ask of the Father, in his name, believing, anything we need—no something we simply want—may divine assistance be obtained along the way to salvation. To gain healing or salvation, we must be ready and willing to abandon self—self-satisfaction, self-righteousness, self-justification, self-justification, self-justification. It is the principle of the Christian Science. Self would block the way. We must get rid of self—but how? By realizing that we are nothing of ourselves, can do nothing for ourselves, because Infinite Mind is All-in-all—by throwing up our hands in complete and humble surrender, and declaring, with all the sincerity, earnestness and devotion we

An Active, Virile, Forceful Religion

Christian Science is abreast with the advanced thought of the age upon all questions of vital interest to humanity. It is pronouncedly and uncompromisingly for the maintenance of law and order. It is for the upholding and rigid enforcement of liquor prohibition. It is heart and hand with education, since it prays and works constantly for the elimination of all ignorance. It favors and fosters all that makes for refinement, true culture, purity of the spoken and the written word, courtesy, kindness—everything that is good and noble.

That is beautiful and edifying in art—everything that tends to improve public taste, public life, and public morals.

Through its healings and teachings, Christian Science has already elevated the thought and, consequently, the character of vast numbers of people

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

IRELAND TO HAVE
CUSTOMS BARRIERFree State Government Brings
Up Matter of Frontier Be-
tween Divisions of IslandBy MAJOR C. J. C. STREET
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 25.—The question of the frontier between Northern and Southern Ireland is once more brought into prominence by the decision of the Free State Government to establish a customs barrier between the two divisions of the island.

The Treaty of December, 1921, contained a provision that a boundary commission was to be established, charged with the duty of examining and if necessary rectifying the border, as soon as Ulster should signify her intention of contracting out of her inclusion under the other terms of the treaty. This clause has been allowed to remain in abeyance, with the tacit consent of the three parties concerned.

Flaw Discovered in Act

It is now reported that a way out of the difficulty of abandoning the commission for good in the face of the provisions of the treaty has been found, through what is best described as a legal fiction. A flaw has been discovered by the law officers of the Crown in the act which gave effect to the treaty, so we are told, and that flaw renders the setting up of the commission an unconstitutional act. This is not perhaps the most brilliant way to escape a difficulty, but if all parties are content, it may be taken as being in this case more important than the means.

But in Ireland we are growing accustomed to a new difficulty arising as soon as the previous one has been removed. The Free State Government's step in establishing a customs barrier along the frontier as it stands cannot be regarded as anything but unfortunate. Any emphasis of the existence of dissimilar aims and policy between North and South is a retrograde step. Since Ulster has shown her intention of taking firm measures to deal with outbreaks on the frontier, the population on either side of that frontier have lived in comparative amity. A customs barrier can have no other effect than to reverse this process.

Customs Barrier Disastrous

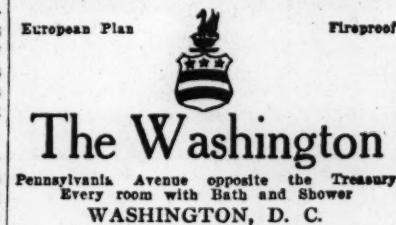
Of the economic effects of such a barrier one can only say that they must prove disastrous. For instance, County Donegal, which is included within the territory of the Free State, is geographically and economically a part of Ulster, to which province it always belonged until the act of 1920. It is connected with the Free State by a narrow strip, through which runs no railway and only an indifferent road. Railway traffic between Donegal and the remaining counties of the Free State must pass through Ulster territory, that is they must cross the

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customs barrier twice. The county of Donegal depends for practically everything it consumes on Ulster, and finds there its natural market for its produce. In this district, at all events, the establishment of a customs barrier is directly contrary to all economic laws.

Much the same conditions obtain on the remainder of the border. Although only 10 per cent of Ulster's exports are to the Free State, there is still a considerable local exchange of produce between the communities on either side of the frontier. A tax on this exchange means dissatisfaction and a renewal of the jealousies which the peaceful conditions of the past few months have done much to abate.

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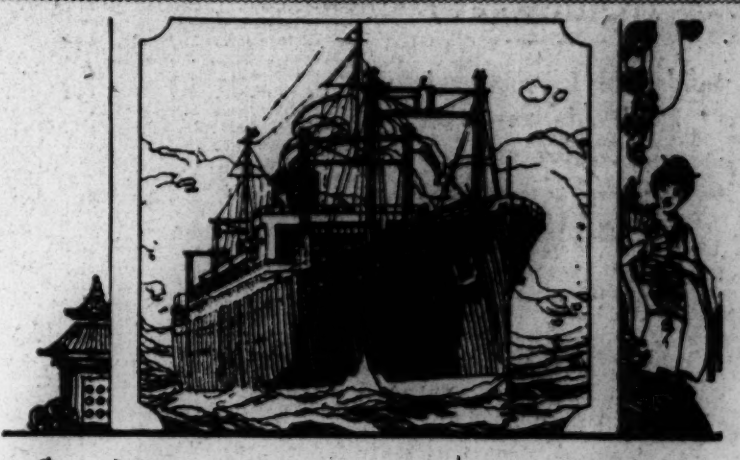
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BY JOHN J. FLINN, C. S.

(Continued from Page 6)

in all parts of the globe, and every
one of these, if he be doing his part,
is spreading the truth, expressing his
gratitude, not by intruding his faith
upon others, not by engaging in acrimo-
nious controversy, nor by indulging in
useless and fruitless argument, but
by living that faith and letting his
light shine.Through the reflection of Life,
Truth, and Love, among Christian
Scientists, the omnipotent power of
God is being more widely recognized
among thoughtful people now than
ever before, and there is coming into
the consciousness of the nations,
slowly but surely, a sense of rever-
ence for the spiritual which will
eventually unify the thought as well
as the interests of men.

Rich in Blessed Consolations

Christian Science is rich in blessed
consolations for the struggling heart,
and one of the most beneficent of these
is the assurance that where there is
an honest desire for understanding
and healing, and a genuine willingness
to be taught and to give aid in trou-
ble, help is always at hand. Those who
seek understanding and help in
Christian Science, sincerely and confi-
dently, do not fail to find it. Nobody
need pause haltingly at the door, fear-
ing to enter lest he be thought be-
neath consideration, or beyond hope
or help. Since God is Love, and Love
is omnipotent, nothing that is good
can be impossible.Never has there been a time in all
history when men and women were in
greater need now than of that clear-
ness of sight, that steadiness of pur-
pose, that strength of character—that
probit, perspicacity, and unshakable
moral stamina—which are imparted
through spiritual discernment and
spiritual understanding in Christian
Science. It is the mission and pur-
pose of our faith to bring the kingdom
of God to earth, by dispelling the
illusion that materialism and un-
satiability can satisfy the legitimate human
desire for contentment, peace, pros-
perity, and happiness. The wreckage
all about us of hopes, longings, de-
sires, ambitions, based upon the at-
tainment of worldly success, for its
own sake, should constitute an im-
mediate warning to men and women of
all classes and in all walks of society,
in this day and generation.

Wrong Thinking and Its Remedy

Wrong thinking is at the bottom not
only of individual troubles and sor-
rows and sufferings, but it is the cause
of all the harrowing evils that beset
the family, the community, the nation,
and the world at large. Christian
Science offers right thinking as a cor-
rective—as an obtainable, feasible,
and, in fact, as the only possible
remedy for this stupendous evil.
If the thoughts of humanity were
in harmony with the divine Mind, with
the Commandments, with the Beati-
tudes, with the Prophets, with the
teachings of Christ Jesus and his
disciples, with the Principle of Chris-
tian Science, as revealed through andexpounded and taught by Mary Baker
Eddy, the world would be speedily
freed from ferment, confusion, and
tumult. Christian Science corrects,
exalts, and strengthens the thought of
the individual; the thought of the
community, the nation, and the world
will be straightened, elevated, and
strengthened proportionately with the
increase in the number of individuals
who shall claim and win their natural
inheritance of spiritual light and
understanding, and who engage in the
work of spreading the truth of being
among their fellows.Christian Science has helped many
hundreds of thousands of sick and sin-
ning, sorrowing and suffering, disap-
pointed, discouraged and despairing
men and women to obtain their first
glimpse of salvation, to get their first
experience of heaven on earth; to
realize fully for the first time that
God is All-in-all, that He is Life,
Truth, and Love, that He is an ever
present help in trouble, their strong
deliverer, their sure salvation. In
Christian Science they learn more cer-
tainly than in any other way, because
they learn it through their own dem-
onstration, that while infinite Mind is
righteous and exacting, infinite Love
is tender, considerate, compassionate,
and merciful; that God, good, is ever
ready, has ever been ready to hear the
sinner's cry, to wipe away the tears of
the truly penitent, to soothe the heart-
sore of those who, wearied of material
falsities and disappointments, turn to
the spiritual for rest, peace, and con-
tentment.

The Praying of the Scientist

The Christian Scientist, if he be
faithful, prays without ceasing; but he
prays not to a God made in man's
image and likeness, but to infinite
Mind, infinite Truth, infinite Life,
infinite Love—to the Being who lacks
nothing in wisdom—to the One who
knows without being told what is best
for His children, and who has already
provided for them out of the ample-
tude of His inexhaustible store, every-
thing they need. The Christian Sci-
entist prays constantly for light and
understanding, for the Mind to be in
him which was also in Christ Jesus.
He prays, if he be true to his faith,
that he may be a good man, a good
friend, a good citizen; and, with all
his prayers, uttered or unexpressed,
harmony and tranquility shall dwell
in the consciousness of men through-
out all the earth.Christian Science is essentially a
religion of faith, hope, love, these
three. To the Christian Scientist the
greatest of these is love, because it
comprehends all—that love which
"doth not behave itself in unseemly
seeketh not her own, is not easily pro-
voked, thinketh no evil;—beareth
all things, believeth all things, hopeth
all things, endureth all things,"—that
love which from our very beginning
in this new-old faith prompts and
urges us to strive constantly, and en-
ables us to strive successfully, against
every suggestion of error, against
every suggestion of evil, against everypersonal resentment, every personal
dislike—against every unjust, unchar-
itable, unworthy estimate of those
with whom we come in contact—until
we are brought to a clearer concep-
tion of our place in the divine plan,
to a fuller realization of our respon-
sibility to God, to our neighbor, and
to ourselves.Work for us there is in plenty—
Every one must do his part;
Faith is barren, cheap and empty
if not rooted in the heart.What though thoughts of self beset us,
What though error would restrain?
Freely we receive, then let us
Freely share with all our gain.Counting as of little matter
Whom our thoughts may touch
'Tis our Christly part to scatter
Seeds of love along our way.

COTTON GOODS MARKET IN STATE OF UNCERTAINTY

Fall River Wage Situation Prevents Buying—Prices Sag From Peak Levels

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 27 (Special).—The Fall River wage situation was the central feature about which the entire gray goods market revolved last week and the first day or two of the present week.

Fluctuations were too wild to permit of any confidence among gray goods buyers, and as a result the primary cotton goods markets have been marking time now for several days, pending some semblance of stabilization in values.

The vote of the Fall River labor unions, according to the suggestion of the manufacturers that the wage question be put over to April 20 for final settlement, has virtually placed the entire cotton goods market in a state of uncertainty until that date, with the probability of a very quiet period so far as sales are concerned.

The situation in Fall River assumes more than the ordinary significance that would attach to a wage change in one large textile center, since it is virtually admitted by both sides to the controversy that whatever action is taken in Fall River will be followed throughout the rest of the cotton mills of New England.

Higher Wage Demand. With wage advances already granted in the woolen industry and beginning now to spread through some of the southern cotton mills, it is almost certain that there will be a strike in New England unless some advance is granted, despite the apparently frank statement of the mill men showing the extremely meager profit margin now available for the Fall River mills.

Trouble in Fall River, therefore, means a serious interruption of production, and, therefore, a very considerable curtailment of cotton consumption. It has consequently had a direct bearing upon the cotton futures market, and that, in turn, has reacted on the entire structure of gray goods prices.

May futures are 3 cents a pound under the levels they showed less than three weeks ago. Naturally, the gray goods markets could not hold their peak levels, and declines of an eighth to a quarter of a cent were the rule.

Second hand goods are more in evidence with offerings than were the mills or selling houses, most of the latter preferring to withdraw from the market for a day or two rather than to cut prices openly in the attempt to force business. Even the second hand sellers were pressing their offerings very earnestly because there seemed to be no real buying in sight.

It was easy to buy 35½ inch 64 by 60s at 11½, and firm bids might have shaded this figure, while narrow goods were moving very slowly on a basis of 8½ to 8¾ for 27-inch 64 by 60s. Both of these constructions have sold at least a quarter of a cent higher, but even at the reduced figures they did not move in volume.

Sheetings were also very quiet and prices were decidedly easier. In fact, every quarter of the gray goods markets was affected by the slump and buying was nearly at a standstill, though during the first half of last week there seemed to be a fair demand.

Novelties Are Exception. In fine goods, such as are made of combed yarns, there was the same story to tell—the buyers lacked confidence. The staple plain constructions had a quiet week, though prices remained practically unchanged at the highest figures reached so far this year. Fancies and novelties proved the exception to the rule, and the demand for this type of fabrics seemed to continue regardless of the raw cotton or the wage situation.

Not only did prices hold up well, but some of the mills were beginning to accept commitments for goods for the spring season of 1924. This is not quite so surprising as it looks upon the face of it, for extra staple cottons such as are needed for this class of work, were very little affected by the slump in futures, and maintained their former nominal values.

In the yarn markets there was a continuation of the steady improvement of business and trading was moderately active up to the close of last week, though the general uncertainty as to values has brought even this division of the market under its influence with the result that buying has stopped for the moment.

Fair Volume in Tire Yarns. Some very fair business in high-grade tire yarn was done early last week, and an improved demand from some of the knitting mills was reported, but on the whole there was not much volume to the trading even before the break in the cotton market came.

Of course the topsy-turvy conditions of the last few days have placed business out of the question for the moment, since there seems to be nothing definite on which to base price ideas. Out of the clouds of doubt and fears raised by the New England wage situation, one or two facts stand out clearly, forming something for the

merchant to tie to. The first is that the operatives, both in Fall River and elsewhere in New England are very reluctant to strike. They want work and not idleness, but are anxious to share in the higher wages that are being granted in other sections of the textile industry.

On the other hand, there are many of the mills, such as those making fine goods, which are already booked far ahead on orders and would be very reluctant to close down even for the sake of helping their less fortunately placed associates. Barring a wide open break in market values, there is every reason to expect a compromise settlement in Fall River without resort to hostilities, though it must be admitted that the problem cannot be further postponed or dodged after April 20.

BIG ENGLISH FAIR PROMOTES TRADE

Opens Up Much New Business With the Continent and the United States

Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, March 16.—This year's British Industries' fair at Shepherd's Bush is stated to have been the most successful since 1920—the year of the great trade boom. Contrary to general opinion, the biggest buyers from overseas seem to be in the United States of America, whence emanated orders in electronic plate, sports goods, leather and pottery alone, totaling many thousands of pounds.

America also showed great interest in chemicals, but not many of the numerous inquiries resulted in orders. Canadian buyers were very active, as is perhaps natural, now that Great Britain has displaced the United States as Canada's best customer.

As regards the continent of Europe, most of the orders seem to have come from Scandinavia and the Netherlands, though there was a surprising increase in the amount of new business which was opened up with Spain. A good deal of business was done in art leather—a branch of industry in which British producers are now rivaling the best Italian productions of olden times in beauty of design and surpassing them in their mellow coloring.

An exhibitor in this section opened up new business with Spain, Italy, Norway, Germany, France, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United States, the Argentine, Japan and nearly all the British Dominions.

Another order for leather goods to the value of £5000 (cash down) came to another firm from Mexico City. As is usual in these fairs, there were, in addition to the actual orders, a very large number of tentative inquiries, many of which may ultimately fructify.

NEW OFFERING OF IDAHO POWER COMPANY BONDS. Harris Forbes & Company and Coffin & Burr of Boston are offering an issue of \$3,200,000. Idaho Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds due Jan. 1, 1947, at 89½ interest to yield over 5.50 per cent.

The Idaho Power Company is exceptional in that it generates all of its electrical energy by water power and the Snake River, one of the major rivers of the United States, furnishes such an abundant and dependable water supply that no steam plants even for reserve are required. In the United States there are only few other large situations in which such a company is entirely independent of steam auxiliaries.

A widely diversified and increasing demand for electric service has given a high degree of stability to the company's earning power. Operating expenses, including maintenance and taxes as officially reported for the year ended Feb. 29, 1923, consumed less than 46 per cent of gross earnings while net earnings of \$1,384,867 were more than twice the annual interest charge on all funded debt outstanding with the public including this issue.

The strength of this company, therefore, consists in a most advantageous power situation, with an abundance of water resources for future development and an established and stable business, to which factors should be added a management and control of exceptional strength and ability.

MAINE CENTRAL'S SURPLUS SURPRISE

In reporting a surplus after charges of \$551,157, equivalent to \$18.37 share on \$3,000,000 preferred stock, the Maine Central Railroad even exceeded earlier expectations.

This result was effected in the face of a decrease of nearly 10 per cent in gross earnings and was accomplished, in a large measure, through a reduction of more than 15 per cent in operating expenses.

SPECIALTIES ARE MOST ACTIVE IN FOOTWEAR MAKING

Staples Not Having Demand Usual at This Time of Year—Prices Fairly Easy

Shoe manufacturing in New England is active among the specialties, but the call for staples is not equal to what is expected at this time of year.

As a whole easy. The severe weather checked the upward trend apparent in January. Duplicate orders have lacked quantity.

Shoe factories in the south are particularly busy, and those located in that section are confident that the demand will continue up to the end of the fall season. Prices are firm, a natural consequence of a well-stocked market.

Shoe plants west of the Hudson River are active. The recent big combine (including five factories) in Cincinnati, O., will no doubt be a factor of great importance and influence throughout the west and south, because it is one of the largest specializing in ladies' fine footwear.

Shoe prices may eventually show some advance, but conditions do not point that way just now. Material is cheap and slow of sale, but dealers are on their guard and watching events closely.

Leather Markets. A steady run of business is reported by sole leather tanners. Medium weights are now figuring well among bookings.

This is particularly true of the union tannage which is daily applied to back orders. Heavyweights are well sold. Union offal is also shipped out daily, therefore, between the two a smart business prevails. Prices for either union or oak tannages have not changed much in the last three months. Aside from quotations being strong, listed figures are about the same as prevailed in January. Oak offal is well sold, but prices are unchanged. Philadelphia and Chicago dealers report a good demand for oak and union shopters, but bellies are scarce in all markets.

Boston side upper leather tanners are not booking normal amounts for shipment. Chicago and St. Louis dealers report sales unsatisfactory, considering the season, which is generally reckoned as a busy one. The major part of the call has swung back among the lower grades. Shoe merchants east and west are obliged to recognize the demand for low priced work shoes.

There is no sharp call for top grades of any tannage, whether of chrome, dark, or combination, which goes to prove the tendency of consumers to conserve funds. Prices of the regular grades of shoe stock are steady. No advance is expected, although that is a condition which no one can predict with certainty, especially on a market which is liable to jump upward as well as decline. Business prudence prompts buying close to actual needs.

Calfskin Affairs. Calfskin tanners vary in their reports regarding immediate business, but March sales will probably show a slight gain over the similar month in 1922. The weakness in raw skins has kept late buying down to what was needed. Attempts to anticipate for the future were hindered by the low bids offered.

Boston tanners say that the current month thus far shows that the western buyers took the major part of the shipments.

The demand as a whole centers round the medium to low grades, but that fact has no significance because top grades are always limited in quantity.

Quotations are practically unchanged, but actual sales show a price drop of from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. Novelty leather has moved well and may continue during April. The chief hindrance to business expansion is the short stay of any one style or fashion.

Chicago dealers report an excellent demand for heavy skins, but concessions are being made.

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Hotel Grand Central, New York City, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1923, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and take appropriate action upon the statement of the affairs of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1922, and all acts described therein or reported at said meeting.

2. To elect a Board of Directors to serve until the next annual meeting and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

3. To consider and take appropriate action upon a proposition to issue this Company's bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness to provide funds for additions to or extensions or betterments of this Company's property.

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the close of business on March 19, 1923, and reopened on April 10, 1923.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this 27th day of March, 1923.

By order of the Board of Directors, ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary.

skins appear in all large deals. Light skins are slow of sale.

Boston patent leather tanners have again increased their output, the demand becoming active after a lull of about two weeks. Shiny leather has a firm hold among footwear, and there is not the slightest indication of a change.

Chicago tanners report prospects for the future as bright but the main call is found in the second and third selections, ranging from 40 to 250. However, considering that patent leather tanners are leading all others in activity, prices are very steady and by no means speculative.

Glazed Kid Dull. Glazed kid tanners are between a high raw skin market and a call for finished leather abnormally dull for the season, therefore prices are not commensurate with the conditions of a full supply and a slack demand.

Offers for big lots by large consumers frequently are turned down on account of low prices.

Philadelphia and Boston tanners report local trade steady but it lacks volume. The call from abroad would show an increase were it not that foreign merchants have an unusual conception of values. Even so, there are fair-sized lots going overseas weekly.

Before glazed kid will move in a so-called normal way a complete change in fashion must occur, because shoe makers and buyers have no choice but to obtain that which is in vogue, and just now glazed kid is superseded by patent leather and novelty stock.

Glazed cabrettas are quiet and likely to remain so because the same conditions which pulled glazed kid from its pedestal make hard going for tanners of cabrettas.

The dull mat finishes are moving fairly well. Grades from 30 to 20 cents are most prominent in the deals.

UNEVEN STRENGTH NOTED IN CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, March 27.—Beef steers were uneven, but cattle generally were strong in yesterday's live-stock market; hogs were about 10c higher and sheep showed weakness.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; beef steers uneven; early sales strong to 25c higher; closing largely steady to 15c higher; lower grades, 10c to 15c lower; heavy weights, 10c to 15c higher; top matured steers, \$10.10 weight, 1487 pounds, best long horns, \$10.10; best beef steers, \$9.75; bulk beef steers, \$8.25 (\$9.25); butcher she-stock, 15c to 25c higher; beef heifers up 10c; canners and cutters strong; bulls, strong to 25c higher; yearlings, largely 50c lower; stockers and feeders, scarce; first country demand rather narrow; bulk desirable hologna, \$5.25 (\$5.40); bulk beef heifers, \$2.75; cutters, \$3.50 (\$4); bulk beef heifers, \$5.00 (\$7.50); bulk stockers and feeders, \$6.75 (\$7.50).

Hogs—Receipts, 55,000; strong to 10c higher; closed active at day's advance; bulk 19 to 210-pound average, \$8.00 (\$8.50); top, \$8.50; bulk 225 to 300-pound butchers, \$8.10 (\$8.35); packing sows, around \$7.45 (\$7.60); desirable pigs, few \$2.25; 68; estimated holdover 6000.

Sheep—Receipts, 19,000; fat lambs weak to 25c lower; 100, \$15 to 16; packers, shippers and city butchers; bulk desirable, \$11.50 (\$11.75); fall shorn up to \$12.50; seven cars good to choice 10-pound cut, \$12.50; one dead native spring lamb, averaging 46 pounds, \$18.50; one load 35-pound old yearling wethers, \$12; sheep very scarce; practically nothing doing on feeders.

BRILL OPERATIONS FAIR

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Operations of J. G. Brill Company are now running round 60 per cent, which compares with a low point of 30 per cent to 33 per cent about a year ago, and are being gradually expanded. Business has been coming in, in a satisfactory way, although individual orders have not been large.

SAFETY PLUS

First Mortgages on High-Class Properties in WASHINGTON, D. C.

Stability—Washington, as the Nation's Capital, enjoys unusual stability in real estate values, with positive assurance of steady, consistent growth. No other city in the world can be compared with it.

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MINNESOTA POWER COMPANY GROWING

First of Three Units of 5000 H. P. to Be in Operation by April 1

As has been the case of many other successful public utility companies, the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Company has experienced a remarkable growth during the eight years of its corporate existence.

This company now serves some 27,300 customers with electric service and 14,800 with gas service, distributed among 73 communities covering an area of some 10,000 square miles in western Wisconsin and containing a population of over 800,000 people, not including the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, which utilize a large amount of energy produced by the company.

The most important plan of recent months for increasing the facilities of this company was the leasing for a period of 30 years of the hydroelectric development of the Chippewa Power Company. This plant is located about 15 miles up-stream from the Wisconsin dam and it is expected that the first of the three 5000-horsepower units operating under a head of 57½ feet, and developing 45,000 horsepower.

During the last 16 months, a storage dam and reservoir has been constructed about 75 miles up-stream from this plant for the purpose of conserving the water resulting from the melting of snow and impounding the flood flow of the river. The capacity of this reservoir is estimated at 12,000,000 cubic feet of water, which will cover about 22,000 acres.

The effect of this will be to greatly increase the output of electrical energy during the months of comparatively low water.

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.

American Linen Co.	108	110
Arkwright Mfg. Co.	120	120
Barnard Mfg. Co.	120	120
Border City Mfg. Co.	108	110
Bourne Mfg. Co.	120	120
Chace Mills	107	107
Charlton Mills	132	132
Cornell Mills Co.	175	175
Davis Mills	105	110
Davol Mills	115	125
Fall River Electric Light Co.	125	125
Platt Mills	160	165
King Philip Mills	170	170
Cornell Mills	175	175
Laurel Lake Mills	60	60
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	108	108
Luther Mills	125	125
Mechanics Mills	130	130
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	130	130
Narragansett Mills	130	130
Osborn Mills	107	107
Parker Mills	125	125
Pilgrim Mills	105	105
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	125	125
Seacoast Mills	42½	50
Shaw Mills	110	110
Stafford Mills	110	110
Stevens Mfg. Co.	145	145
Tennesson	165	165
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	165	165
Wampanoag Mills	100	100
Westamoor Mills	100	100

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CALIFORNIA RAISINS SELL SLOWLY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

LIVERPOOL, March 16 (Special Correspondence).—California raisins are still slow of sale in the United Kingdom. The market is glutted and supplies far exceed demand, while stocks of Greeks, Smyrnas, Afghans and Capes are augmented every month by fresh arrivals from India and Greece.

With any reasonable resumption of country demand, however, prices might be expected to rise, especially as the Greek Government has recently concluded an agreement with the growers intended to keep up prices. The statistical position is little indication as to strength of prices, either as regards sultanas or currants. About 1300 tons of currants were taken out of bond during February, and the stock in bond at Liverpool at the end of the month was 2100 tons, compared with 5200 tons at the corresponding period of 1922, yet the supply was more than equal to the demand.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

(Quoted by Shawmut Corp. of Boston)

Issue	Rate	Due	Bid	Ask
Arg. Loan 1909 (\$20)	5	1945	74	76
Arg. Loan 1909 (\$100)	5	1945	74½	75½
Arg. Ced. Ser. 7 & 8	5	1945	340	350
Arg. Ced. Ser. 9 & 10	5	1945	338	340
Belgian Prem. 1920	5	1945	50½	54½
Belgian Rest. 1919	5	1945	47½	51½
Brazil 1889	5	1945	40	41
Brazil 1903	5	1945	40	41
Brazil 1912	5	1945	64	66
Brit. Victory 1919	4	1945	84½	86½
Brit. Bond 1919	4	1945	85½	87½
Brit. Nat. W. Bond	5	1927	99	101
Brit. Nat. W. Bond	5	1929	99	101
Brit. Consol.	2½	Opt.	84½	86½
Bue. Aires (Pr.) 1915	5	1945	62	64
Bue. Aires (Pr.) 1908	5½	1945	44½	45½
Chile Cedulas Cajal	5	1945	115	117
Chile 1911 (First)	5	1945	69	72
Costa Rica 1911	5	1945	58½	59½
Copenhagen City 1901	4	1945	74	76
French Gov. Vic. 1916	5	1945	48	50
French Prem. 1920	5	1945	56	58
French 1920	5	1945	58½	59½
French 1917	4	1945	39½	41½
Italy Gov. Consol.	5	1931	42½	43½
U. Gov. 5-Yr. Treas.	5	1920	49½	50½
Japan 1907	5	1947	78½	79½
Norway 1902	5	1942	54½	55½
Central Pacific Euro.	4	1946	70	70½
C. Mill. & St. P. (Eu.)	4	1925	67½	68½
Mid. Rail Road 1920	5	1945	58	60
Paris-Orleans R. 1920	6	1945	58	60

* Draw.

PHOENIX DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

The sharp rise in the common shares of the Phoenix Hosiery Company in New York is said to be in anticipation of an early declaration of a dividend on that issue. In 1922 the company earned about \$9 a share on the common and current operations are reported to be in excess of 1922 rate.

TAX EXEMPT IN MASSACHUSETTS

Batchelder & Snyder Co. 8½ Preferred Stock, to Yield 7.60%

Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust 7½ First Preferred Stock, to Yield 7%

North Boston Lighting Properties 6½ Preferred Stock, to Yield 6¼%

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OTTAWA EARNS RIGHT TO FINALS

Defeats Vancouver, 5 to 1, Winning Semifinal Series—Meets Edmonton for World Title

**WORLD'S HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP
SEMIFINAL ROUND STANDING**

Team W. L. For Ag. P. C.
Ottawa 1 0 10 10 250
Vancouver 1 1 10 10 250

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 27 (Special)—The Ottawa Senators, National Hockey League champions, earned the right to meet Edmonton, Western Canada League champions, in a three-game final series for the world's hockey championship and Stanley Cup, when they defeated the Vancouver Maroons, Pacific coast leaders, 5 to 1, here last night.

The Senators won three out of four games from Vancouver in their semifinal series. The goals scored by each were close in number until last night's contest when the Senators' total jumped from 5 to 10 and that of the Maroons from 6 to 7. Ottawa won the first game, 1 to 0. The second, 4 to 1, but came back strongly in the next two contests, winning 3 to 2 and 5 to 1.

Broadbent should be credited as the most brilliant player in the Senators' offense for the series. He played left wing in two of the games and right wing in the other two. George Boucher scored two; Nighbor, Gerard and Clancy followed with one each. F. Boucher and Duncan scored two each for Vancouver, while Skinner, Mackay and Harris turned in one score each for the Maroons.

Although the Senators earned the right to meet Edmonton their victories were costly and they will enter the series with the Prairie Leaguers minus the services of their veteran captain, Edward Gerard, and Helman, a substitute. With Clancy taking Gerard's place Helman can call upon if needed to meet the Prairie Leaguers in the final round.

Brilliant goal keeping by Benedict, mediocre goal keeping by Lehman, superior combination shooting and checking, combined with their skill in defending their lead, won for the Senators. After the first goal had come their way, as the result of a shot from the blue line near the boards by George Boucher, they began defensive tactics, occasionally sending a hination attack toward the opposing goal. Before the end of the first period Gerard's shot got tangled at Lehman's feet and somebody poked it through.

Halfway through the second period George Boucher snapped up a loose puck near the Senators' goal, passed to Broadbent for Ottawa's third goal. Throughout the last period Vancouver bombarded the Ottawa goal, but the defense held out, despite the fact that at one time three Ottawa men were temporarily off the ice. Halfway through the period, Ottawa rushed and Clancy scored on a rebound with three minutes to go. Harris finally scored for Vancouver on Duncan's pass four seconds from the finish. Broadbent beat Lehman with another long shot from the side. The summary:

OTTAWA VANCOUVER
Cy Denneny, lw., rw., Mackay, Parkes, Nighbor, c., G. Boucher, P. Boucher, Broadbent, rw., Harris, Cotch, G. Boucher, Helman, ld., rd., Duncan, Gerard, Clancy, rd., G. Boucher, Benedict, c., Lehman
Score—Ottawa—Vancouver, 5—1. Goals—Broadbent two, Gerard, G. Boucher, Clancy for Ottawa; Duncan for Vancouver—Fred Ison. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ENGLISH POLOISTS WIN FINAL GAME

Close First Outdoor American Series at Pinehurst

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27—The English international indoor polo team finished its first outdoor American series yesterday by defeating the Sandhill Blues, 9 to 6, half of the loser's total being conceded by handicaps.

The victory gave the invaders three wins and one defeat in the series. They lost the first to the Blues, won the next two from the Greens, the contest yesterday evening up the tally with the Blues.

F. W. Egan, captain and star of the English, still unable to resume the saddle, was replaced by Maj. C. K. Rhinehart of Fort Bragg, a regular member of the Sandhill Blues. Rhinehart made three of the victors' goals. The English team galloped into the aggressive and had not the Sandhill backs shown excellent defensive work in front of their own goal the margin of points would have been larger. The summary:

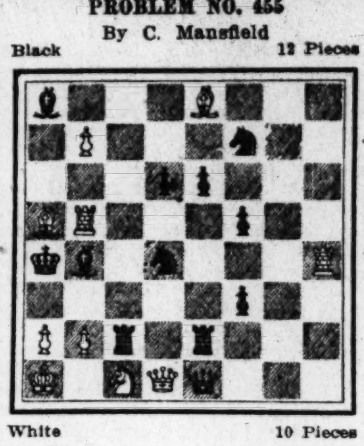
ENGLISH SANDHILL BLUES
No. 1—Maj. C. K. Rhinehart, John Lutting No. 2—Capt. K. McMullen, J. W. Tuckerman No. 3—Capt. W. F. Holman, W. V. Slocock Back—Capt. L. P. Wainford, R. S. Lovering
Score—English 9, Sandhill Blues 6. Goals—Rhinehart 3, Holman 2, McMullen 2, Wainford 2, for English; Tuckerman 1, Slocock 1, Wainford 1, for Sandhill Blues. Goals by handicaps—Sandhill Blues 3.

NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 27—The New York-Pennsylvania State Baseball League was organized officially here last night with the adoption of a constitution and playing schedule. The league will consist of six teams, Williamsport, York, Elmira, Binghamton, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. The season will open May 9 and close Sept. 9 with 126 games scheduled. The player limit was fixed at 15 and the salary limit \$3200, exclusive of managers. The players will be open to draft and will be secured through optional agreement with major league clubs. J. H. Farrell is president of the league and his son, P. B. Farrell, vice-president.

HAGEN AND KIRKWOOD WIN
CAMDEN, S. C., March 26—W. C. Hagen, British open champion and J. H. Kirkwood, Australian open champion, defeated by 3 and 2 Thomas Harmon, the Kirkwood professional paired with G. W. White, of the Nassau Country Club, and former metropolitan amateur champion, here today. Hagen made a 68 in the morning round, tying the course record. Kirkwood and Hagen had a best ball of 63, against 67 for White and Harmon. In the forenoon Harmon had an individual round of 66. Hagen was next with 68.

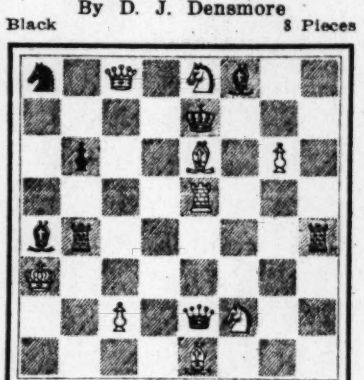
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 455
By C. Mansfield



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 456
By D. J. Denmore



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

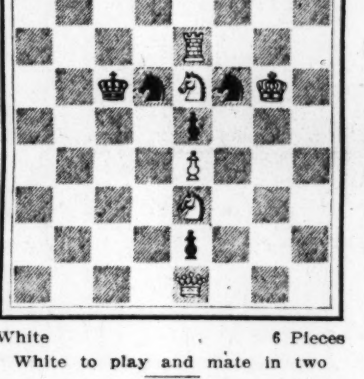
No. 453. Kt-R3 B-Q8
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No. 456. Kt-R3 B-Q8

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

A problem where no mate is possible after a particular defense is unsolvable and is said to have "no solution"; one that has more than one solution is termed as having a "second solution," or a "cook"; these two types are called "unsound," a move which nearly solves is called a "try."

By T. E. Burkhaw

Sent especially for Editor to The Christian Science Monitor



White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Switzerland sent 20 players from the Bale Chess Club to Colmar, Germany, who in a match against a local team returned home victorious, 25-12. Dr. E. Voellmy winning two games on top board and E. Michael.

Argentina, South America, reports the formation of a chess federation at Buenos Aires with Sr. E. Livingston elected president and Sr. R. Grau secretary. Thirty clubs have been organized.

Minnesota and South Dakota have started a 10-board match by correspondence, and the former State is planning a similar one with Nebraska. Charleston, S. C., has formed the City Chess and Checker Club with quarters at the Y. M. C. A. and R. A. Lambie elected president.

The Providence Chess Club, Rhode Island, reports an exhibition game between the former India, Lord Cecil Rudgate, who won 21, lost 4 and drew 4.

Following is the first game of the Marshall-Lasker match:
FIRST GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DE-CLINED.
Lasker White Marshall Black
1 P-Q4 P-Q4 2 R-B3 R-K2
3 P-B3 P-K3 4 R-Rch R-Rch
5 P-K3 P-K3 6 Q-Q2 Q-Q2
7 R-K1 R-K1 8 R-K1 R-K1
9 R-K1 R-K1 10 R-K1 R-K1
11 R-K1 R-K1 12 R-K1 R-K1
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17 R-K1 R-K1 18 R-K1 R-K1
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837 R-K1 R-K1

Advertisements by States and Cities

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

NEW YORK

Far Rockaway

The Geo. Adams Lumber Co.
MILL WORK AND BUILDING MATERIAL
Hempden Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 274
MRS. CHARLES KOSOTAN
1929 Clark Avenue. Tel. Far Rock. 4894
ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD

Lawrence, L. I.

Telephone Far Rockaway 1543
WIFE
Exclusive Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker, Furrier, High Class Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
Leases Building. LAWRENCE, L. I.
READY-TO-WEAR SPORTS APPAREL OF THE FAMOUS GOLFERS MAKE
LAWRENCE—CEDARHURST PRESS
FINE JOB PRINTING
Tel. F. R. 2111. Bayview Ave., Lawrence

Woodmere, L. I.

KATZ BROS., PROPS.
Tailors and Furriers for Men and Women
Irving Pl., nr. Broadway. Tel. Woodmere 8286

Fort Edward

FRED A. DAVIS
Insurer and Revisor
Crane Building FORT EDWARD, N. Y.

Mount Vernon

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY ENGRAVING
CORONA TYPEWRITERS
10 W. First St. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
The Mount Vernon Trust Company
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Resources \$10,000,000
WE INVITE YOUR BANKING BUSINESS.

Newburgh

WELLER'S
COAL
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

THE IDEAL DELICATESSEN, 308 Liberty St.
Sandwiches, Salads, Cakes, Pies, Bread, Meats,
Canned Goods. Located on the N. Y. State
Highway Route through the city.
C. A. MANFIELD, Prop.

GEORGE C. EASMAN
Dealer in Newby & Evans Pianos and Player
Pianos. Piano Tuning and Repairing.
9 CENTRAL AVENUE

New York City

Hugh S. Roberts
Insurance Engineer and Broker
151 East 28th Street, Vanderbilt 4974

SPECIALIZING
IN SURETY BONDS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
LUCILLE Savoy
CLEANSING CREAM
A superior article for the skin. Used instead of
Soap—Highly Recommended and Endorsed
Lubrizol Skin Jar—\$1.50
ASTOR THEATRE BUILDING
Broadway and 45th St. Phone Bryant 2143

WATSON & CO.
Est. 1887
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—
JEWELRY
12 MAIDEN LANE, Corland 2329
HAIRDRESSING MANICURING SHAMPOOING
PERMANENT WAVE
Fannette Thoppe
17 West 43rd St. Phone Langens 8792

LOUIS H. CHANDLER
Representing
Eastern and Southern Cotton Mills
Chambrays, Denims, 37" Dells
320 Broadway. Franklin 0503

CIRCLE STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
Manuscript copywork a specialty—Multigraphing
Telephone and mail service available
5 Columbus Circle Columbus 3224

MABEL FRENZEL
LADIES' AND JUNIORS' SPORT APPAREL
Telephone Circle 4408 47 West 54th St.

Richmond Hill

ROEMMELE BROS.
110-01 Jamaica Avenue
EDISONS—VICTROLAS—CHENEYS
RADIOPHONES
Catalogues upon request.

HENRY BAHRENBURG INC.
Rich. Hill 4330-4331
118-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.

QUALITY MEATS

REX SHOE CO.
Cantilever and Walk-Over Shoes
115-15 Jamaica Avenue

Schenectady

THE
SCHENECTADY
CLOTHING CO.
313-315 State Street
Sam Ashley, Pres. Sam Jr., Treas.

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Telephone 807 E. U. TROUT
OLDFIELD—HOWE—FIRESTONE
THE QUALITY TIRE SHOP
THE QUALITY AND PRICE
205 Erie Boulevard SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Buy Your Rubbers at the
Ailing Rubber Company
Dealers in Sporting Goods and
Automobile Tires and Supplies.
254 STATE STREET

H. S. BARNEY COMPANY
"Where Everybody Shops"
ONE OF SCHENECTADY'S GREATEST STORES
Wearing Apparel, Dry Goods, and Home Needs
Walter S. Wood Coal Co.
COAL AND WOOD
Phone 2363. Down Town Office—2 Lorraine Block

RINDFLEISCH
CLEANER AND DYER
116 Jay St., Schenectady. Phone connection.

GOODMAN'S BAKERY
162 Jay Street
Pastry and Delicatessen

SAFETY-FIRST AGENCY
Insurance in All Branches
120 Wall Street Phone 230

NEW YORK

Syracuse

THE WILSON CO.

WAIST SPECIALISTS
DRESSES SKIRTS
366 South Salina St.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Everywoman's store for coats, suits,
furs and dresses at popular prices
381 South Salina Street

Troy

Salad or Berry Bowl
of Sheffield Plate
in the new square shape, nine and a half
inches in diameter, with Thread border,
in Bright or Platinum finish, price
\$6.00 Special

SIM & CO.,
Jewelers
TROY, NEW YORK

Cantilever
Shoe
SIZES 2 TO 10. WIDTH AAAA TO B
EXPERT FITTING
ALBANY AND TROY
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP INC.
15-17 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
35 3rd Street, Troy, N. Y.
SEELEY'S MILLINERY
A full line of Gage Pattern Hats
JUST RECEIVED
44 3d Street
EDWARD R. WALES
1877
—PAINTER—
No. 11 Congress Street
Gloves and Hosiery
Vasa
453 Broadway Troy 951-J
JOSEPHINE DIEHL
Fancy Groceries
165 6th Avenue North 782

Utica
Real Estate—Insurance
SPITZLI BLDG.—DEVEREUX ST.
Reliable Service
Phones 1790-1791
COMPLETE
FINANCIAL SERVICE
UTICA TRUST &
DEPOSIT COMPANY
Genesee and Lafayette Sts.
EAST SIDE BRANCH
Bleeker and Albany Sts.
Utica, N. Y.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE
OF SOUND QUALITY
MERCHANDISE
at Fair, Moderate Prices
JOHN A. ROBERTS & CO.
MILLINERY
Featuring TRIMMED HATS
at reasonable prices
R. H. CANFIELD CO., INC.
185 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.
THE HEATING &
APPLIANCE CO., INC.
Gas and Electrical Appliances
224 Genesee Street
Phone 4698 Next to the Gas Office
HATS AND CAPS
For
MEN, YOUNG MEN AND CHILDREN
SUTORIUS BROS.
HATTERS
118 Columbia Street
NUFOOD
on sale at
PLANTERS GROCERY COMPANY
Staple and Fancy Groceries.
Pearl and Washington Sts. Phone 325-526

WILLARD & McNALLY
123 Genesee Street Utica 4787
CHARLES F. BAKER & SONS
FLORISTS
All seasonal flowers
Established 45 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phone 1221-1222
ODELL BAKERY
PURE GOODS
112 Columbia St.
C. SAUTTER'S SONS
Footwear and Hosiery
114-116-118 Genesee St.
Phone 4672
JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE
ENGRAVED STATIONERY
W. B. WILCOX CO.
240 Genesee St. Phone 1130
Continuous business since 1802
A. WEILER
Specialists in Neat Permanent Hair Waving
24 Bank Place Phone 1837
Established 1882
The General Tire
Hand & Graney Tire Rubber Co., Inc.
Corner Liberty and Hotel Street
Phone 513
WALTER S. PURVIS
Stationery Printer Binder
84 Genesee Street, Tel. Utica 482
MRS. GERTRUDE L. HARRIS
TEACHER OF PIANO
1124 Howard Ave. Phone 5454-M

NEW YORK

Utica

ACKERKNECHT'S MARKET
PRIME MEATS AND
MANUFACTURERS OF MEAT PRODUCTS
508 Charlotte Street Phone 2871-2872

Walden

R. T. CAMERON
QUALITY DRY GOODS
REASONABLY PRICED
WALDEN, N. Y.

White Plains

SPRING STREET MARKET
FRED J. PELDA, Prop.
8 Spring Street
Prompt Delivery Telephone 340

Yonkers

MARGUERITE
DESIGNERS—DRESSMAKERS
REBUILDERS OF GOWNS
138 Main Street

The Darling Gift Shop
and Tea Room
SOUTHERN COOKING
811 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg

PIANOS, PLAYERS, VICTROLAS
RECORDS AND MUSIC ROLLS
J. H. TROUP MUSIC HOUSE
15 South Market St., Harrisburg
"Say It With Flowers"
THE BOUQUET SHOP
518 Walnut Street

Scranton

ANNE L. PRICE
Public Stenographer Notary Public
232 Scranton Life Building
Telephone T-1411-R Scranton, Pennsylvania

VIRGINIA

Falls Church

SHADOW LAWN LODGE
AN attractive home for those temporarily de-
siring care and an opportunity for quiet study;
located 10 miles from Washington, D. C.
MISS W. M. DAREY, East Falls Church, Va.

Norfolk

ANDREW'S BAKERY
Quality considered first in all of our
goods. We make cakes, bread, pies,
pastries, crackers, buns and other
good things.
828 W. 12th St. 317 W. Charlotte St.
PHONE 25059 PHONE 21909

The Malvern Shop
A good place to buy your
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
for all occasions
133-135 Atlantic St., Norfolk, Va.

GALE-FORD COMPANY
Incorporated
Jewelry and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.
HORN'S ICE CREAM
IT'S QUALITY
On Sale at Dealers
Where Quality Counts
S. J. THOMAS & CO., INC.
Fitting Footwear
Cor. Granby and Tazewell Sts.
Show satisfaction since 1865.

RESTAURANT
AND CONFECTIONERY
HOWARD'S, Inc.
200 Main Street
GEORGE W. THOMAS
FINE SHOES
Monticello Hotel Norfolk, Va.

FLORIST
WILLIAM J. NEWTON
Phone Store 24548
Residence 94508, 22786, 82300
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

Richmond
Entrusted to Our Care and Nourished by Our
Compound Interest. Your Dollars Grow.

WEST END BANK
1300 W. MAIN STREET
BRANCH—LOMBARDY near BROAD

THE GIFT SHOP
320 E. Grace Mad. 5111
Full line of Artists' Materials and free
instruction to customers
SANDERS—THE CLEANER
DYEING, CLEANING AND PRESSING
119 East Main. Mad. 3138-W

Abrams' Cakes
A Generous Box
Assorted, \$1.50
Each cake separately wrapped to insure freshness
9 E. Grace Street Richmond, Va.

TURNER MILLINERY
COMPANY
221 N. FIRST STREET Phone Ran. 706-J
We handle the best coal and pine and oak
wood under shelter.
We would appreciate a trial.
J. J. COSBY & CO.
Ran. 132

ECLIPSE LAUNDRY
1519 W. Main Blvd 5340
Furnace Repairing J. H. DELANEY
PLUMBING 201 N. STYAMORE Blvd 2054-J

MOSMILLER—FLORIST
115 E. Main Street
Phone Mad. 111-1118
Richmond's Reliable Florist

UNION ELECTRIC CO.
7th and Franklin Phone Mad. 5009
Wiring—Repair Work—Motors, Lamps, etc.

VIRGINIA

Richmond

Home in RICHMOND, VA., of
Kuppenheimer Clothes

JACOBS & LEVY
CLOTHES, FIXINGS AND SHOES
FOR MEN
Also Sole Agents for SUITS
and COATS
Tweed-O-Wool
Ladies' Sport Department

WANTED
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
to make the
VIRGINIA TRUST CO.
Executor in their wills.
This plan is considered by many men
to be safest and most economical.
INTERVIEWS INVITED
821 E. Main Richmond, Va.

THE COHEN CO.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Department store that has served
the people of Richmond and
Virginia for 65 years.

ENGRAVING—
For wedding and social functions the
best is imperative. Samples and prices
on request.
The BELL BOOK AND
STATIONERY CO.
On Fifth St., bet. Broad and Grace

KAUFMANN'S
READY-TO-WEAR
for Women and Children Exclu-
sively. Specialty Shop Service
Spells Sure Satisfaction.

Old Holland Market
1325 W. Main Boulevard 6389
Smithfield Hams
Fresh Meats, Poultry and Fish
Fruits and Fancy Vegetables

HOFHEIMER'S
RELIABLE SHOES
For the little tots and grown-up
TRUNKS, BAGS, SUITCASES
One of the most complete lines of HOSIERY
in the State to be found in our Hosiery
Department, at lowest prices.
N. E. Cor. 3rd and Broad

SELECT A REFINED
GIFT
FROM
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
SILVERWARE—JEWELRY—NOVELTIES
2nd at Broad Street
Madison 6467
15 W. Grace St.
CLOYS
COATS
CAPES
GLOVES

Loe Printemps
Daily Underwear, Corsets, Hosiery
C. B. Fitzwillson H. F. Ryder
Ryder Dry Cleaning Co.
CLEANING, DYEING AND PRESSING
421 S. Harrison St. Phone Han. 450

FUEL OF ALL KINDS
Our Standard—"Best Quality Only"
1108 W. Marshall Street. Phone Mad. 117.
BROAD STREET BANK
South and Broad
YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED
"It's the Savings that Count"

W. H. Jenks ELECTRICAL
WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
819-821 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 338
FRENCH HAT SHOP
Charming Hats for Charming People
216 North 3rd Street Mad. 2082

HILLCREST LUNCHEON
505 E. Grace Moderate prices, 40c and 65c
FLORIST—J. L. RATCLIFFE
200 WEST BROAD STREET
Phone Han. 3771

Roanoke
HANCOCK DRY GOODS CO.
Corner Campbell and First
"In the Heart of the Shopping District"
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Smart apparel for women and
children, silks, dress goods and
kindred lines.

Mrs. Cook's Cafeteria
HOME COOKING
9 Church Avenue E.,
ROANOKE, VA.

COLONIAL
NATIONAL BANK
Roanoke, Va.
PAID ON SAVINGS
COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY
B. FORMAN SONS
Correct Dress for Women
NOW AT
418 SO. JEFFERSON ST.
BOXLEY BUILDING

PERMANENT WAVING
CLIFFORD DAUNTON
VA. BEAUTY SHOP
207 1st St. Opposite MacBarnes
WERTZ, FLORIST, INC.
10 Kip Ave. West
Phone 2745-387
"Say it with Flowers"

By Countries and Cities

Minimum Space for "Countries and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

CANADA

Calgary

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta
THE CALGARY
DAILY HERALD
Established 1883
A great newspaper covering a rich
territory of Western Canada.
Rates and full information upon application.
and any advertising agency.

The Crescent Heights Millinery's
CLOSING OUT SALE
It will pay you to see our new Spring
Hats at reduced prices.
Address: Cor. 17th Ave. & 1st St. N. W.
CRESCENT HEIGHTS, CALGARY

Phoenix Press Co.
214 10th Avenue West
THE TEA KETTLE INN
Breakfast, Lunch, Afternoon Tea, Dinner and
After Dinner Parties
Moderate Prices—Pleasant Surroundings
The Don Cleaning & Dyeing Co.
CALGARY
The Busy Cleaners
DRY CLEANING—DYEING
CARPET CLEANING
M 8255
Birthdays Anniversaries and Wedding Gifts
DIER SPARKLING, LTD.
JEWELERS
808 1st Street West Phone M 4043
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING

Marshall Hardware Co. Limited
Stoves, Ranges, Tin and Granite Ware, Sporting
Goods, Electric Light Fixtures, Carpenter's Tools,
Builders' Supplies, Paints, Oils, etc.
121 1/2 1st Avenue East, CALGARY, ALBERTA
Fine Fur Coats, Scarves, Capes and Chokers
We also remodel, reline and store furs
KRAFT THE FURRIER
1211 1st St. West Est. 1908

Hollingshead Commercial College
Calgary's Leading Business School
228 Eighth Avenue West
Imperial Mercantile Agency (Bonded)
COLLECTORS THE WORLD OVER
300 N. W. Travellers Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.
Phone M 6810
CHARLES HAY, M. R. A. I. C.
ARCHITECT
302 Beveridge Building Calgary, Alberta
Phone M 3274

CALGARY HAT WORKS
1208 1st St. West
Hats Cleaned, Bloused and Remodelled
NEW HATS \$2.50. NO MORE, NO LESS.
G. A. TRAINOR, L.L.B.
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC
Office 503 Leeson & Linham Bldg.
Phone M 2855, Calgary, Alberta

Edmonton
THE
Edmonton Journal
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in
Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL LTD.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Hamilton
IN THE FAMOUS NIAGARA PENINSULA
The Spectator
ESTABLISHED 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the
"Birmingham" or "Manchester" of Canada, has
the unusual distinction of being a center of
what is said to be the greatest industrial zone
and the richest agricultural district in the
Dominion.
For 77 years The Spectator has been a lead-
ing daily newspaper in this territory.
A. YORKSTON
Builder and House Carpenter
Office and Store Fixtures
Estimates Given Personal Attention
Prices Moderate
1264 Cannon Street East, Crown Point, Hamilton

Montreal
SOUTHAM PRESS
LIMITED
AT 128 BLEURY ST.
Offers its many facilities for the
production of good printing and
lithographing.

Ottawa
In the Capital of Canada
The Citizen
which was established in 1844, is con-
sidered an effective advertising medium.
Rates on application.
"The Citizen aims to be an Independent,
Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to
Public Service."
Fine Shoes and Hosiery
Gales & Co.
Union Bank Bldg., Sparks St.
C. ROY TRETZEL, Mgr.

Fine Period Furniture
Exact Reproductions
Rideau Street
STEWART & COMPANY
Fisher
Old Shop at
Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street
McKinley & Northwood Limited
56-58 Rideau Street
HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE
Fishing and Tennis Supplies,
Plumbing and Heating Engineers.
"THE HOUSE OF RELIABILITY"

Intosh & Walts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Ldg.
Phone 4099 Queen
RODGER & FYFFE
891 Bank Street
HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES
Tel. 2820-2827 Car.

SUTHERLAND & PARKINS
129 SPARKS ST.
HIGH CLASS CAMERAS
AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
MRS. M. J. FERRIS STEWART
Burrows' Course of Music
STUDIO: 137 BELL STREET

CANADA

Ottawa

WEAR
MASSON'S
SHOES

Saskatoon
WALTER J. WESTON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
Commercial Audits, Investigations
Income Tax Procedure
Central Chambers
SASKATOON, SASK.

PIANOS
Stelway—Gerhard Heintzman—Nordheimer—
Sherlock-Manning
H. J. M. Glocker Piano House
VALLANCE FUEL CO.
Opposite Hudson's Bay, Second Ave.
Phone 2226
COAL AND WOOD
GEO. C. PALMER
L. R. A. M., L. I. S. M., L. T. S. C.
Piano, Theory Harmony, Counterpoint.
Pupils prepared for any examination
SHOP AT THE BLUE BIRD
—GROCERIES—
SELF SERVICE STORES, LTD.
204 2nd Ave. Next to Vallance Fuel Co.

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
R. H. MILLIKEN
Canada Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask.

Toronto
McLEOD & KENNEY
Service & Quality
PRINTERS
Phone Main 4560 80 Church Street
TORONTO

SOUTHAM PRESS
LIMITED
19 Duncan Street
TORONTO
Through our Merchandising Service we
aim to give valuable sales assistance to dis-
tributors in the Canadian field and to make
every expenditure on advertising literature
productive of results.

Producers of
PLEASANT MONDAYS
JEMIE FINCH
TORONTO WASH LAUNDRY &
SEAMSTRESS
Toronto, Ont. Phone Park 8280
Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, Gloves
in pleasing variety. POPULAR PRICES. Our
service, store, goods and values make shopping a
pleasure.

Woolnough
280 Yonge Street, Toronto
Corsetiers
Mrs. Allan Smith
Importer of
LADIES' HATS
744 YONGE STREET
Toronto
North 3244
CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR ADVERTISING

NORRIS-PATTERSON
LIMITED
ADVERTISING AGENCY
TORONTO
"IT'S ALL IN THE SERVICE"
WOMAN'S BAKERY
CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS
430 College St., C. 1401. 270 College St., C. 2057
SYDNEY ADGEY
Real Estate and Insurance
North Toronto and Danforth Properties
800 Woodbine Ave. Phone Beach 4707-W

Why not ring in your order to the
PURITAN LAUNDRY, Limited
COLLEGE 814
ERNEST C. FETZER
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC
601 Kent Bldg., Adel. 4442 TORONTO

MISS D. WAINWRIGHT
Public Stenographer
1710 Royal Bank Building Telephone Adel. 279
LANGLEY'S LIMITED
CLEANERS AND DYERS
New Plant—Modern Methods Hill 8000
249 Spadina Road

Vancouver, B. C.
CLUBB & STEWART, LTD.
Men's and Boys' Fine
Clothing and Furnishings
315 Hastings Street, West VANCOUVER
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

The Kamerny Theater of Moscow
Brings New Note to Paris Stage

Paris, March 26. (Special Correspondence.)—Once more Moscow sends to the Parisians new conceptions of dramatic art and everybody is talking of the Kamerny Theater. But a few months have elapsed since Stanislavsky revealed to enthusiastic audiences his intense naturalism, his profound command of ensemble, his extraordinary faculty of connotation. And now the doors of the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées open again to welcome another Moscowian theater—the Kamerny.

Nothing is more in opposition than the tendencies of these two theaters. While the one has perfected the old forms of dramatic art, the second has invented new ones. While the first preaches the entire abnegation of the comedian, his complete slavery to his rôle, the other declares that the actor, living and human, must all the time be master of the scene. For Stanislavsky scenery must be as near reality as it can be. For M. Tairoff the scenery which creates illusion, the still-life deception, is altogether wrong. The décor is more the work of an architect than that of a painter.

The Kamerny Theater was founded by M. Tairoff in 1914. Its name could be translated as "chamber theater," as one says "chamber music." That was a modest title in keeping with the modest resources of its creator. It meant for M. Tairoff hard work, during several years, in a country convulsed by the war and separated from the rest of the world by the revolution. In the midst of turmoil Tairoff worked for the realization of his idea, for the formation of his school of actors, for the mise au point of his conception. Concealed, developed, disciplined, during the stormy hours of war and revolution, the Kamerny theater bears the stamp of its origin. Everything in it points to its combative fervor. Tairoff has come to remove the theater from its present groove of worn-out formulas and restore its independence and its raison d'être.

What is the theatrical conception of Tairoff? Beauty is not real on the stage if one keeps to the rigorous, faithful reproduction of all that life offers us with abundance. Realism has nothing to do with life. A painter, a novelist, chooses from nature or society the constitutive elements of his tableau or of his novel. Thus the stage manager must not limit his work to a photographic reconstruction of the surroundings in which his personages evolve. He too must choose.

The naturalist theme is condemned. An entirely new technique is elaborated. For the living statue, which is the actor, real space is wanted. No more painted toiles and mock trees. No more real plants, real chairs, and tables. Schematic objects of which every line is expressive, of their utility have been invented for the

effect to be obtained. The stage is not a plane surface any more. Steps, bridges, platforms, a succession of oblique and horizontal planes, differentiate the levels. Thus the actors and groups of actors, lessened, enlarged, showing up against the background, or cut out against the scenery, construct a great variety of forms and modify with extraordinary suppleness their contours within the measure necessary to the execution of the creative scheme of the work.

For in the Kamerny Theater all the attention of the public must be concentrated on the actor. It is through the actor, by him alone, that the public must absorb the idea, and feel a superb exaltation. So the actor of the Kamerny Theater must be able to express all that human being is capable of expressing. He must be acrobat, fencer, gymnast, singer, dancer, he must bring tears and laughter—not merely as in life—but so integrally as to bring to their highest value the inner flashes of his rôle, embodying on the fundamental web of a character all the secondary reactions and the passing sentiments.

What M. Tairoff has endeavored to create is the theater of the integral comedian, the comedian being, according to his conception, the very essence of the spectacle. He condemned the "naturalist" comedian, enslaved to literature, sensitive; copyist of realities, or the conventional soulless marionette whose strings are pulled by the metteur en scène. For a theater actor was to triumph, he wanted a comedian master of himself and master of the scene.

But this actor did not exist. A school was created. For M. Tairoff the art of the comedian was more than a métier: it was a mastery. Energy had to be stimulated. Feeling had to be widened and deepened. Likewise, the body had to be made tractable, to be disciplined so as to become the ductile instrument of the soul. And the voice had to be trained to render all the nuances. The actors of the Kamerny are at the same time buffoons and tragedians; disciplined and unconstrained. They sing when it is needed and dance when dance is demanded. The comedian of the Kamerny possesses a wide repertoire, passing from the tragedy to the opera, from the melodrama to the farce, from the grotesque to the comic. Alice Coenen, who is the prime mover of the Kamerny Theater, sings the opera, "Gloire-Gloire," as she acts the "Phèdre" of Racine or dances the "Boite à Joujou" of Claude Debussy—intensity. Intensity is raised to its utmost degree.

Such are the conceptions of the Kamerny Theater, which has built its new stage formula on the basis of rhythm. It represents the actual aspirations of the Russian art, for the Kamerny has created the new comedian, the new décor, the new scenery. It brings to us a breath of new Russia. S. H.

London Theatrical Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 26.—The long drawn-out dispute between the members of the Actors' Association and the London and Provincial Managers' Association, after reaching an amicable settlement. The other day at the annual meeting of the association in London it was decided by a large majority to support the council and stop the threat to adopt towards securing a "standard contract." The managers, for their part, have proved equally firm, and emphatically refuse to submit to arbitration.

Several pageants are in preparation for this summer. Harrow is planning on a large scale, and different boroughs are joining together for the purpose, and each is to take a separate episode connected with its own history. Mr. Frank Lascelles, who has been appointed master of the pageant, has a wealth of material on which to draw, for the history of Harrow and the neighborhood goes back to the twelfth century, when the Saxons settled there to secure a new home in Britain. One of the scenes depicts the consecration of Harrow Church by Archbishop Anselm and Edward I. being received as his guest. The biggest episode deals with the founding of Harrow School by John Lyon in the reign of Elizabeth I. when he sought a charter for the maintenance of "30 poor scholars." Among those taking part in the pageant will be a number of old Harrovians. Distinguished members of the school in bygone days (including five who became prime ministers) will be represented.

On Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, the first three volumes of a new edition of his works, illustrated by Albert Rutherford and other artists, is to be published in London. This, which is under the general editorship of Victor Gollancz, is to be known as the Players' Shakespeare. The text is based on that of the First Folio, and the definite idea of the new edition is to bring the student and the playgoer together, bringing, as it were, the theater into the study. An introduction to each of the preliminary volumes ("Macbeth," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Cymbeline") has been written by Granville Barker. The edition will be in two forms, one "limited" to 100 signed copies, and the other to 450 numbered copies.

In the meantime, a remarkable catalogue of "Shakespeareana" is being issued by Messrs. Messers of Court Street, in commemoration of the approaching First Folio Centenary. This extends to over 1000 separate items, and is the most comprehensive of its sort ever published. It contains three copies of the Second Folio and four of the Fourth Folio, and includes a great variety in "The True Chronicle of King Lear." This, priced at £28.00, appeared three years before Shakespeare wrote his "King Lear" drama. There is also an interesting Bacon-Shakespeare section, together with many autographs, letters and historical documents dealing with persons who have figured in his plays. Among the "source-books" are three copies of the Bills, one of which dated 1568, belonged to Queen Elizabeth.

Having followed Mrs. Patrick Campbell in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Miss Gladys Cooper has now decided to follow this actress in another of her

famous rôles, "Magda," which she will shortly revive at the Playhouse. Sudermann's somewhat gloomy drama has appealed to a number of the most distinguished actresses of the English-speaking and foreign stages during the past quarter of a century. Sarah Bernhardt and Eleonora Duse have often appeared in it; and Mrs. Patrick Campbell made it a specialty when she produced "Magda" at the Royal Theatre more than 20 years ago. The piece, however, was first seen in London in 1895, when the Saxo-Meiningen Company brought it to Drury Lane. Miss Gladys Cooper has secured the services of Sir Gerald du Maurier as "producer," and she will be supported by, among others, Gilbert Hare. The "Colonel Schwartz" has been entrusted to Franklin Dyall, and the "Pastor Herford" to William Stack.

"Decameron Nights," having run for nearly a year at Drury Lane, is to be withdrawn in March. Its successor will be "Angela," a comedy by Louis Napoleon Parker of "Johannes Kremler," which has already been played in Berlin and New York. The leading male rôle is to be undertaken by Maurice Moscovitch. His production will feature the elaborate scale for which "Old Drury" is famous, as 40 separate scenes are to be presented. To avoid "waiters," several will be "set" simultaneously, but only that portion of the action in actual use at the moment will be lit. This has been rendered possible by the introduction of a novel system of lighting.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt

PARIS, March 26 (By The Associated Press).—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who was actively engaged until a few days ago making plans for an American tour, passed away this afternoon at her Paris residence. Her stage career covered more than 60 years.

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Miss Jane Cowl

After Years of Emotional Rôles, Miss Cowl Wrote With Jane Murfin
"Lilac Time" to Give Herself a Romantic Part. She Is Now
an Uncommonly Successful Juliet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24. VISIT back stage at the Henry Miller Theater after witnessing a matinee performance of Jane Cowl in "Romeo and Juliet" and a conversation with Miss Cowl was an exhilarating and constructive experience. Miss Cowl is a modern, well-poised woman of affairs who chose acting as her vocation. She distinguishes her profession. Had she chosen politics as her life-work she would very likely now be at the head of her party, and who knows but that some day she might have been elected to—but there, she is not in politics. She is an actress. A very fine actress indeed and as such, it must be a matter of great satisfaction to her that she is proclaimed on all sides "the best Juliet of her day."

Miss Cowl possesses so many admirable qualities quite apart from her life on the stage, that it is difficult to think of her merely as an actress. In addition to being a playwright of ability, Miss Cowl is one of the most active women in her profession in charitable work and movements for the social advancement of her fellow actors and fellow-women. As a member of the council and an officer of the Actors' Equity Association she has served the men and women of the theater so faithfully and unselfishly that she has endeared herself to thousands in her own profession. While talking to this keen, alert, intellectual actress, a picture of the position women of the theater held in the world's estimation a hundred years ago or less passed over the interviewer's thoughts and the contrast would have been amusing had not the remembrance been a little tinged with pathos.

"Will you please tell me how you happened to decide to play Juliet?" the visitor inquired.

"Well, of course," said Miss Cowl, "in common with most actresses I have always wanted to play the part, but every time I thought of it, I became frightened. I think the one who influenced me most with my decision was Julia Marlowe. Going over on the steamer one summer, she urged me very strongly to go into Shakespearean work. She said that someone should carry on the work for the new generation and I suppose she thought I might be one of those to do it. So I told Archie Selwyn nearly three

years ago what I wanted to do. He was splendid about it and said that as soon as the time seemed right we would do it. So I began preparing my side of the production. I had never read a line of verse from the stage so you see I had some work ahead of me.

"I read every scrap I could find on the subject of Juliet, and the way in which she had been played by everyone from Willie Hughes, who is on record as having played it in Shakespeare's time, down to the most modern interpreters of the rôle. After reading what Panny Kemble did in the part when she visited America in 1832 and finding out what Mrs. Siddons did not do, I read endless accounts of the way in which Adelaide Neilson, Madam Modjeska, Ellen Terry, Maude Adams and many others played it. After getting these different points of view all jumbled up in my thoughts, I was in a whirl I can tell you. What is everyone's interpretation is no one's interpretation, so I decided to begin all over again and try to stick to one point of view and keep it consistent if possible. I just tried to forget all about its being Shakespeare and remember that I had to play the part of a girl—a girl in a heap of trouble. After that, things became easier.

I was afraid that I could not handle the blank verse side of it, but Mr. Frank Relcher, our stage director, thought that I fell into the rhythm of the verse very soon after we got started. I found that I did not have to learn a new technique, so to speak. Of course, it is a constant study and a constant delight.

CHICAGO

HENRY FORD SAYS:
"For All of Us" is the best play I have seen."
WILLIAM
HODGE
IN "FOR ALL OF US"
STUDEBAKER—NOW
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday
Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, \$2.00.

POWERS'—NOW
INA
CLAIRE
And Her Company BRUCE McRAE
In Arthur Richman's Sprightly Comedy
"THE AWFUL TRUTH"

SAM HARRIS
Theatre
Mat. Wed. Best Seats, \$2.00. Ph. Central 1880
Sam H. Harris presents the Distinguished Artist
FRANK KEENAN
In a Farceful Comedy
"PETER WESTON"
By Frank Dacey and Leighton Osmun
Staged by Mr. Keenan
An All Important Distinguished Cast

CORT Central 0010
Tonight 8:30
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All Performances
\$2.00 to \$2.50
Ex. Seats, \$3.00 to \$5.00
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Taylor Holmes
in "THE REAR CAR"
A happy blending of thriller, comedy, romance.
SELWYN THEATRE
BARNEY BERNARD
AND ALEXANDER CARR IN
a new comedy
"PARTNERS AGAIN"

By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman
Mat. Wed. Sat. 2:30
GEO. M. COHAN'S GRAND
GEO. M. COHAN'S Production
New American Comedy
"TWO FELLOWS
AND A GIRL"

OAK PARK, ILL.
WARRINGTON Theatre, Oak Park, Ill.
Take Oak Park "T" to Wisconsin Ave.
The only stock company in the Chicago
area.
THE BEAUTIFUL LIAR
Always a New York success for \$1.00
Every night at 8:30

A Chance for Maecenas

By J. T. GREIN

MENTONE, March 26. I AM WRITING this in the land of sunshine, azure skies and trees loaded with the gold of oranges and citrons. A little terrestrial paradise where the atmosphere breeds altruism and optimism. The latter moves me to propound an idea which has been growing in my mind for a long time and which has ripened since I have met so many Americans ever proud of the prowess of their countrymen at the Opera at Monte Carlo, on the concert platform and in the amateur performances at hotels, where now and again an entertainment is organized for hospitals or those who need material help.

It is indeed remarkable how many talented artists there are among the throng of American visitors to the coastline from San Raphael to well into the Italian Riviera. Now these artists and lovers of art are well provided for in every way except the theater. Sometimes the companies which glide down south from central France are very good, notably the Tournées Baret, sometimes there is a comic opera or opérette of provincial quality, but the plays are not often accessible to the American ear. They are all too "French" in the equivocal sense of the word.

So, apart from the opera in Monte Carlo and Nice, and many concerts, there is little variety for the visitors from the States who love to hear their home language from home. Mentone alone boasts of a little English company of young players with plays of small compass such as "French Leave," by Reginald Berkeley; "The Mollusc," by H. H. Davies, and they have done surprisingly well in the Casino where they have never budged. What is wanted is an English theater all the season round, from November to April, pitching its tent—not necessarily in the literal sense, for you can cover the best part of the popular Riviera in a few hours—in "one night stands" in a circular way with its camp at fine when San Remo is reached on the east side and San Raphael on the west.

I have often talked to English managers of the great opening; last year I nearly persuaded Lily Langtry to join hands for the purpose.

So here is a splendid chance for an American Maecenas, say an Otto Kahn, who has ideals and is willing to stand for them. For it is not a scheme that will pay at the outset in any other way than by prestige. The theater habit, though growing, wants cultivating on the Riviera; too many companies that were mediocre have drifted hither to catch pennies with one

"The O'Brien Girl"
Pleases Melbourne
Special from Monitor Bureau
MELBOURNE, Victoria, Feb. 19.—The unfortunate who cannot shake off the dust of Melbourne streets at the Christmas season, may seek in vain for satisfaction at the Music's fountain. Music has fled; drama languishes in the rapid atmosphere of crowded theaters. But the Pantomime holds its yearly festival, and Oscar Asche this season celebrates his return to native soil by reminding his happy happy audience of the joys of the East in "Cairo."

But it is "The O'Brien Girl" that causes a stir in drawing rooms, in clubs, and on suburban lawns. Mr. Hugh Ward is mainly responsible for the production of this delightful American musical comedy. It is refreshingly clean. Miss Maimie Watson, the ingenious leading lady, is a graceful blonde of the Phyllis Dare type. She has a distinctive acting ability and a pleasing light soprano voice. This, added to a naive charm, makes her an active star.

The comedy of more plot than is usual in this type of entertainment, yet it possesses the kaleidoscope effects of a smart revue. The dresses are marvelous creations in extravagant silks, laces and tissues. The spectator is waited away to an unusual world, while he watches the quick change of scene in "The O'Brien Girl." In this world of make-believe, beauty, gaiety, and wealth hold sway.

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

B. KEITH'S
"The Amusement Centre of Boston"
Week of March 26 at 2 & 8. Tel. Beach 1724
Specially Selected All-Star Anniversary Play
1. Maxine & Bobby 2. Moody & Duncan
3. PAUL SPENCER and HIS BAND
4. MURPHY & S. VALDIE & OYER
Madrox With Pertina Mansfield Dancers
5. MR. & MRS. JIMMY BARRY
6. FRANKLYN ARDELL & CO.
7. Warner McCoy. "Animated Cartoons"
8. The La Veras. Next Week: Julia Arthur

Henry Jewett
ANNOUNCES
LAST WEEK OF
When Knights
ere Bold
Next Week
"DIBBELL"

COPLEY
THEATRE
Tel. Back Bay 0701
Seats Down Town
Filene's Jordan's
and Shepard's

Tremont Theatre
Beginning March 19
STEWART & FREEDMAN
"THE TORCH-BEARERS"
GEO. M. COHAN'S BRILLIANT COMEDY
ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST
Mary Boland, Allison Shipworth, Helen Lowell, Arthur Shaw and others.

HOLLIS
Eves. at 8:15
Mat. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2:15
POPULAR MAT. WED. 4th Month
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
LIGHTNIN'
THE NATION'S PLAY
Staged by Winchell Smith
SEATS TWO WEEKS AHEAD

SELWYN
Eves. 8:15
Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Eves. 8:30-2:30. Wed. & Sat. 8:30-2:30
Now!
Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play
The FOOL
Eves. 8:15
Mat. 2:15
Except Mon. Thurs.

ST. JAMES
LET'S GO
Downtown—Filene's—Shepard's—Jordan's
BOSTON STOCK COMPANY IN
GEO. M. COHAN'S
"The Miracle Man"
NEXT WEEK—"TURN TO THE RIGHT"

SHUBERT
THEA. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 8:10
Eves. 8:10
GREENWICH
VILLAGE
FOLLIES
Fourth Annual Production

Knickerbocker
B'way, 89 St. Eves. 8:25
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:25
Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance
A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC
THE CLINGING VINE
ASTOR Broadway and 48th St. Eves.
at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
LADY BUTTERFLY
A Dazzling Spectacle.—Sun. Best Seats \$2.50
Staged by NED WABURN. Rights & Sat. Mat.

AMBASSADOR 49th W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
TESSA KOSTA in Caroline
The Season's Musical Gem

BELMONT Thea. 48th E. B'way. Eves. 8:30
H. B. Warner in "You and I"
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Anna Nichols
Laughing Success

TO OUR READERS
Theatrical managers welcome a letter
of appreciation from those who have
enjoyed a production advertised in The
Christian Science Monitor.

A Chance for Maecenas

"star" and the rest of no value. But when I tell you that Sarah Bernhardt, Yvette Guilbert, and last year La Duse once more on pilgrimage to retrieve her fortunes lost by the war, have filled the theaters and casinos to overflowing at fancy prices, I believe I am right in prophesying that an American company with the pick of the American play-basket will attract a year of preliminary center—become popular on the Riviera.

I go further, I feel sure that the "stars" of the United States would rally round the new banner, and be found ready to moderate their terms in the spirit of patriotism and pride, and with the knowledge that a fruitful holiday would be combined with an increase of fame. For here, on the Riviera, foregather the cream of the old world's "intelligentsia," and the same public which has rendered the Monte Carlo Opera renowned will add to the artistic reputation of the American stage by the play that will be the thing and the players consistent with Hamlet's immortal "anthology." "The American Riviera Theater"—does it not sound tempting—is there not a man or woman who will fly the pennant and gain stripes of honor with stars and starlets from across the seas?

Shakespeare in Bucharest

BUCHAREST, March 2 (Special Correspondence).—In order to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the founding of Greater Rumania (by bringing into one kingdom the provinces formerly under Austrian, Hungarian, and Russian dominion), a dramatic performance has just been given at the National Theater, Bucharest. This was attended by their Majesties the King and Queen of Rumania and the principal court officials and members of the Government. The piece was a Rumanian version of "Hamlet." "Macbeth," "King Lear," and "Twelfth Night."

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

COMEDY 4 Ave. & 41 St. Nights 8:30
Mat. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2:30
THE SELWYN THEATRE
EDGAR SELWYN'S LAUGHING HIT
Anything
Might Happen
WITH A SUPERB CAST INCLUDING
ROLAND YOUNG ESTELLE LEVILL
JIMMY WINWOOD HOWARD

"This is the most delightful performance that has come to New York this winter. P. J. S. in The Christian Science Monitor.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

DAVID BELASCO SAW
The FOOL
AND WIRED CHANNING POLLOCK:
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, we are all very proud of you. Don't forget you are to write me a play."

Times Square
THEATRE
West 42nd St.
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat.
Evenings 8:30

Century Roof 62d & Cent. P. W. Eves. 8:30
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Cost Present
Balieff's Chauve Souris
From Moscow—Paris—London—2nd Year
In Repertoire.
Prices \$1 to \$12
4 Mats. Easter Week, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Sat.
Yiddish Art Theatre (Fri. Sun. & Mon. eve. 8:30
1710 St. & 1st Ave. Sat. Sun. Mon. mat. 2:30

Anathema
Directed by
F. Ray Comstock
Moves to Equity 48th St. (In Eng.) Apr. 10

Positively Last Week
F. Ray Comstock & Morris Cost Present
The Moscow Art Theatre
Repertory as Given in Art Theatre
Jolson's 99th St. Theatre at 7th Ave.
Eves. at 8 Mats. Fri. & Sat. at 2

JOHN GOLDEN Presents
7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 48th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:30
Thea. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE SEVENTIES

49TH ST. THEA. West 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
LOUIS GEORGE
MANN and SIDNEY in "Give
and Take"
"Greatest Laughing Hit in New York"

KLAW THEA. W. 45 ST.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE LAST
WARNING
With WILLIAM COURTLEIGH

Knickerbocker B'way, 89 St. Eves. 8:25
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:25
Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance
A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC
THE CLINGING VINE
ASTOR Broadway and 48th St. Eves.
at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
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BETTER TIMES
ALPHAPHODROME
39TH ST. Thea. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Extra Monday Mat. Apr. 2
MARY THE 3rd
Rachol Crothers
Modern Comedy

TO OUR READERS
Theatrical managers welcome a letter
of appreciation from those who have
enjoyed a production advertised in The
Christian Science Monitor.

THE HOME FORUM

The Better Side of Restoration
England

ENGLAND has just been celebrating the memory of her greatest architect, and one's thoughts turn not unnaturally to the age which he adorned with his splendid art and his fine and gracious personality. There is a tendency to see the years which followed the Restoration of the Stuarts too exclusively through the eyes of Pepps and Anthony Hamilton and the comic dramatists who moved the more tolerant Ellis to whimsical apology. But if, so seen, the age does not present a very elevated figure, yet from another and equally just point of view it comes near to deserving Voltaire's at first sight rather astonishing praise of it as the golden age of the arts in England. It is certainly no small distinction for any epoch to be able to claim that it comprised the activities of three men who, in their own particular spheres, have never been excelled. And this the Restoration period can claim: for it is universally admitted that Christopher Wren was the greatest of England's architects, it is hardly more disputable that Purcell was the greatest of her mathematicians.

But while these three names stand out by reason of their own special pre-eminence, they by no means hold a monopoly of contemporary excellence. In the literature of the time the figure of most renown is Dryden's; and Dryden, if he fell short of the highest heights of poetry, was almost without peer, whether in prose or verse, as a master of his craft. A brilliant satirist, he was something more than that; both as dramatist and lyricist, though he often wrote below his best, he did much work of enduring beauty; while his critical essays are still not only delightful to read for their style, but valuable for their justness and subtlety.

For the quantity and variety of his good work Dryden stood alone; but along each road which he followed he had rivals who ran him close. In the essays of Temple, in the plays of Otway, in the lyrics of the titled rhymers who clustered round the Court, there are passages, at any rate, of perfect accomplishment which can never cease to be admired. As a matter of fact, the English language at this time was an exquisite instrument for literary expression; representing, as it did, the moment when the last of the Elizabethan glimmers merged with the dawn of the calmer light which was to characterize the eighteenth century. Nowhere is this happy synthesis better seen than in the pulpit eloquence of such preachers as Barrow and South, who, if they lacked the splendor of Jeremy Taylor, spoke with a simple yet vivid sincerity which must have "come home to the

business and booms" of all who heard them.

But only by the dull method of the catalogue would it be possible to name all those who made the Restoration period, whatever may be said on the other side, an age to command the enduring respect of its successors. There was Locke, whose writings were one of the main sources from which flowed the stream of the love of humanity and liberty which a hundred years later was to transform Europe; there was Penn, founder of the great Quaker colony which developed into the State which still commemorates his name; there was George Savile, Marquess of Halifax, wise and witty of students of statecraft. Nor should it be forgotten that it was not only in the reign, but by the encouragement of the monarch whom men have chosen to remember chiefly for his merit, that the Royal Society of London was founded. Surely an age which could boast such men and such activities was one, if not of unalloyed gold, at any rate of a metal a good deal more precious than pinchbeck.

Seeing Twilight

ALTHOUGH twenty artists may look upon the same manifestation of nature, they will each interpret it as an individual revelation. Were it not so, the landscape would be a mere photograph, a constant repetition of the same phrase couched in synonyms. But the eye sees according to the wealth of its background of emotion and experience.

Carl Lawless, an artist of the rising generation, and a disciple of Daniel Garber of the Delaware River colony, is now working his way to personal freedom in art. He sees nature in terms of composition—see it in all the force of its contrasts—the deep, rich quality of the winter stream contrasting with the masses of snow and ice about which it flows. Then there are the trees, the deciduous trees, bare, delicate and detailed in the effect of branch tracery; the evergreens, massed, rounded, and here and there in the snow a sharp twig, a decorative weed, the red color note of winter berries. Yet despite the contrast of light and dark, the impression is never harsh. Its lines are softened by rounded forms.

In a Lawless snow scene there is often that very spirit of midwinter which many an unknown artist has endeavored to interpret in a Christmas card. It brings one back to the everyday appeal, and makes one realize the fine line of distinction between sentimentality and emotion; between the merely pretty, and the truly beautiful. For a red berry, a black twig, a bit of evergreen, snow and a dark rivulet hold all the material necessary for a work of art or a chromo. The difference lies only in the artist's refinement, in the touch of the individual.

It is especially interesting to watch the development of that individuality from the earlier stages of discipline to the maturity of freedom. At first, the young artist finds himself consciously or unconsciously dominated by the mastership of his preceptor. Imitation is often the first step in art. There are always thousands of students, but the test of ability lies in the avidity with which a student can absorb all that the master has to impart, and mold from that knowledge a message which shall be distinctly his own.

In "Twilight," Carl Lawless has broken with the traditions of art apprenticeship, and is working toward strength of personality in the interpretation of nature. His work possesses dramatic contrast held within the bounds of poetic imagination. The conventions of his style, though frankly unreal, lend a fairylike charm to the conception. For, after all, the pleasure one finds in the contrasts of a winter afternoon lies in the wealth of poetic intuition rather than in the actual vividness of the immediate scene. It is the restraint of nature which lures one's imagination to further acquaintance.

Each year the fellowship prize of \$100 is awarded during the annual exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, executed by a member of the fellowship who has been a regular student in the academy schools during the last ten years. The award is made as the result of a poll of votes from the active members of the fellowship, and the artist whose work by "Twilight," one of the most decorative canvases which Mr. Lawless has yet produced.

Serving at Abbotford

Sir Walter's servants occupy a place in history that servants have never occupied in the whole course of time. This humane and large-hearted man, who was a stickler for rank and position, was in the nobler parts of his nature a true democrat; he was never for one instant so absorbed by his own importance that he did not spare a part of every command, of every phrase, for clear recognition of the personality of the person who was doing his work. The small great is a sealed book to their servants; their emptiness is too clearly recognized by any conversation whatsoever.

When guests came to Abbotford the chief treat, in Sir Walter's opinion, was not to be introduced to the casual duke or marchioness who was there, but to listen to Tom Purdie. Minor joys were a walk to the bowling-green to hear, on the other side of the hedge, Peter Mathieson and his family singing their evening psalm with the cottage door open; a turn round by the sawmill, where the woodcutters were busy; and the examination of Melrose Abbey under the guidance of Johnnie Bower with his blue coat, red waistcoat, and quotations. And if Johnnie was not a servant of Scott, he was a fervent disciple.

We know too little of any of them; we would like to know a great deal more of them all, especially of Tom Purdie, whose heart swelled within him in the twentieth year when he first year when the . . . laird gripped his collar. . . . We do know that when-

ever anybody was engaged by Sir Walter he sent a fiery cross round the hamlets of his relations, urging them to come and share the good fortune he had found. This was no small compliment to the Sheriff, and it probably suited his temperament, for he was inclined to the clanish system, in which the chief or the laird has personal interest in all his dependents and they are all more or less related to each other. . . .

Tom Purdie, as we have seen, brought along his brother-in-law, Peter Mathieson, who was thenceforward the family coachman. Peter soon learned Sir Walter's ways, and on passing any landmark or site of importance in Edinburgh or on any other roadway, Peter unbidden would rein in his horse to something less than a walking pace to give the Sheriff time to gaze, to explain or to expatiate. As often as not, especially

Melville's "Mardi"

February 2, 1850.

My Dear Duyckinck—Tho' somewhat unusual for a donor I must beg to apologize for making you the accompanying present of "Mardi." But no one who knows your library can doubt that such a choice conservatory of exotics and other rare things in literature, after being long enjoyed by yourself, must to a late posterity be preserved intact by your descendants. How natural then—tho' vain—in your friend to desire a place in it for a plant, which tho' now unblown (emblematically, the leaves, you perceive, are uncut) may possibly—by some miracle, that is—flower like the aloes, a hundred years hence—or not, at all, which is more likely by far, for some aloes never flower. Again (as the divines say): political

republics should be the asylum for the persecuted of all nations; so, if "Mardi" be admitted to your shelves, your bibliographical Republic of Letters may find some contentment in the thought that it has afforded refuge to a book which almost everywhere else has been driven forth like a wild, mystic Mormon into shelterless exile. The leaves, I repeat, are uncut—let them remain so—and let me supplementarily hint that a bit of old parchment (from some old Arabic M.S.S. on Astrology) tied around each volume, and sealed on the back with a Sphinx and never to be broken till the aloes flower—would not be an unsuitable device for the bookbinding of "Mardi."

Truly yours,

H. Melville.

—From "Some Personal Letters of Herman Melville," by Meade Minnigerode.



Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

"Twilight." From the Painting by Carl Lawless

on the winter week-end drives from Edinburgh to Abbotsford and back, the Sheriff was on the box talking to Peter.

Scott laid out a bowling-green near Peterhouse, as he called the cottage of Peter. He built an arbour on one side and declared that he meant to have a game of bowls every evening, because that was part of the old "vie de chateau" that he wanted to resurrect. But he afterwards confessed that he put the bowling-green and arbour there so that he could listen to Peter and his family singing their evening psalms there at the same hour each evening. His evening stroll, when there was no game on, was oftenest in that direction, just to listen to the singing of the family.

In 1826, after the crisis, Peter put off his leisure and his standing, and in his old age turned ploughman in Sir Walter's service rather than seek the ornamental position anywhere else—and it may be assumed that Sir Walter Scott's coachman, especially in that year of misfortune, would have been eagerly sought after, if he had chosen to go. Peter put on rough clothes again with equanimity, and only donned his livery on high occasions.—Archibald Stalker, in "The Intimate Life of Sir Walter Scott."

Round

"Here we go round the laurel-tree." Do we want laurels for ourselves most, Or most that no one else shall have any?

We cannot stop to discuss the question. We cannot stop to plait them into crowns Or notice whether they become us. We scarcely see the laurel-tree, The crowd about us is all we see, And there's no room in it for you and me.

—Amy Lowell.

National Music

Those who are able to express simply and powerfully the music of different nations, and know how to listen to it as it deserves, need not make a tour of the world in order to visit their monuments, to read their books or to traverse their plains, their mountains, their gardens, and their wildernesses. A Jewish air at once transports us into the synagogue; a pibroch conveys to us the Highlands of Scotland; while all Spain is revealed to us by a melody of that fair land.—George Sand.

Present to Past

When a new literature succeeds, it obscures the effect of an earlier one, and its own effect predominates; so that it is well, from time to time, to look back. What is original in us is best preserved and quickened if we do not lose sight of those who have gone before us.—Goethe.

Le Parfum de la Gratitude

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DEUX dames se promenaient à la campagne, le long d'une route qui conduisait de certaines dunes découvertes et exposées aux vents à de hautes haies cachant la vue immense et la voûte des cieux, qui s'étendaient au loin jusqu'à la mer. "Voyez," dit une de ces dames, "quelles terribles épineux ont ces églantines!" L'autre dame répondit: "Pour moi, je me disais justement qu'il est agréable de voir que ces tiges épineuses portent tant de roses." La gratitude habituelle de cette dernière se révélait par sa reconnaissance immédiate de la beauté des roses, même en présence des épineux qui, après tout, ne nuisaient nullement aux fleurs, mais les mettaient au contraire à l'abri des attaques violentes des passants.

La reconnaissance est beaucoup plus qu'un simple sentiment incité par des faveurs reçues ou par l'obligation qu'on en a envers quelque personne. C'est bien plutôt le sentiment du bonheur dont on jouit lorsque l'on reconnaît l'amour et la vérité, la joie que l'on ressent toutes les fois que l'on entrevoit la beauté de la sainteté, la pureté de la création spirituelle, ou bien encore lorsque quelque rayon de la bonté infinie illumine les ténèbres d'un prétendu sentiment de souffrance, dispersant en un instant toute douleur et toute tristesse, grâce à son pouvoir guérisseur. La reconnaissance et la joie se donnent la main. Il est impossible d'avoir à la fois de la reconnaissance, de la tristesse et de la crainte, non plus qu'on ne trouvera jamais la reconnaissance et le découragement réunis. Lorsque la reconnaissance frappe à la porte, le découragement s'enfuit par la fenêtre, et il ne peut jamais revenir tant que la reconnaissance continue à raisonner dans la conscience. La reconnaissance, qui demeure au cœur, ouvre la porte à d'autres bienfaits et la ferme à toutes pensées qui tendraient à déprimer, affaiblir ou troubler. La reconnaissance oublie le mal en se souvenant du bien; l'ingratitude oublie l'amour en se souvenant d'un faux mal personnel. L'ingratitude est l'une de ces viles conditions mentales dont Mrs. Eddy dit dans "Unity of Good" (page 66) "qu'elles constituent le miasme de la terre," et qu'elle décrit comme étant plus odieuses au sens spirituel que ne le sont les réceptacles d'odeurs intolérables que les anciens Chinois employaient pour garder leurs ennemis à distance durant un siège.

Dans la Bible, la vipère sert souvent d'image pour symboliser le caractère ingrat. Aujourd'hui, la vipère de l'in-

gratitude voudrait souvent essayer de se cramponner à la main bienveillante étendue pour reconforter, réjouir et guérir, comme cela eut lieu dans l'expérience que fit St. Paul lorsqu'il fit naufrage à Malte; mais celui qui comprend l'empire de l'Amour divin est à même de secouer dans le feu la pensée venimeuse sans en ressentir aucun mal. La gratitude envers Dieu guérira toujours la blessure que l'ingratitude fait faire aux hommes. Toutes les idées de Dieu exhalent le parfum de la gratitude,—grâce douce et délicate,—perceptible au sens spirituel de tous ceux avec qui elles se trouvent en contact. Ceux qui ont le cœur pur emportent partout où ils vont ce parfum de la pensée, encourageant et béniissant ainsi, sans le savoir, tous ceux qui les entourent.

Nous devons remarquer qu'en Jésus cette qualité, la gratitude, était très manifeste. Il rendit grâce à Dieu avant de nourrir les foules; et avant de ressusciter de la tombe son ami Lazare, il "leva les yeux au ciel et dit: Père, je te rends grâce de ce que tu m'as exaucé." Il loua son Père céleste de ce que les Joies de l'Esprit étaient cachées aux regards froids des sages de ce monde, mais étaient révélées à ceux qui avaient la simplicité de l'enfant. C'était pour sa compréhension de la nature et du pouvoir de Dieu, et pour la capacité qu'il possédait de pouvoir en fournir la preuve au monde, que Jésus était si reconnaissant. Bien souvent, lorsque l'on demande à un mortel les raisons de sa gratitude, son premier mouvement est d'énumérer toutes les choses matérielles qu'il semble posséder, telles qu'un toit adéquat de sa tête, une quantité suffisante de nourriture, de vêtements; ou même d'affirmer qu'il n'est pas comme le reste des hommes. Mais Mrs. Eddy dit à la page 3 de "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures": "La gratitude est beaucoup plus qu'une expression verbale de remerciements. Les actes expriment plus de reconnaissance que les paroles. Si nous manquons de gratitude pour la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour, et que nous rendions néanmoins grâce à Dieu pour tous Ses bienfaits, nous manquons de sincérité et encourageons le blâme sévère que notre Maître prononce contre les hypocrites." Par cela, nous voyons que la gratitude demande que nous soyons heureux et reconnaissants de ce que la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour existent, et que l'homme est créé pour les refléter. Ceci élève notre sens de gratitude bien au-dessus du sens purement personnel ou matériel.

The Perfume of Gratitude

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO women were walking along a country road, which led past tall open windy downs to where tall hedges shut off the wide view and arching sky stretching to the far-off thorns those wild roses have!" The other remarked, "I was thinking how lovely it is that those thorny stems bear so many roses." The habitual gratitude of the second speaker was revealed in her instant recognition of the beauty of the roses, even in the presence of the thorns, which, after all, did the roses no harm, but protected them from a possibly destructive grasp.

Gratitude is much more than a mere sense of favors received, or of obligation to some person. Rather is it the sense of happiness which is experienced at the recognition of love and truth, the joy which is felt whenever we perceive the beauty of holiness, the purity of the spiritual creation, or when some ray of the infinite goodness enlightens the darkness of a seemingly suffering sense, dispelling pain and sorrow with its healing power. Gratitude goes hand in hand with gladness. It is impossible to be grateful and sorrowful or afraid at the same time; nor are gratitude and discouragement ever found together. When gratitude comes in at the door, discouragement flies out at the window; nor can the latter return while gratitude remains glowing in consciousness. Gratitude, dwelling in the heart, opens the door to other blessings, and keeps it closed to all thoughts that would depress, weaken, or disturb. Gratitude forgets self in remembering good; ingratitude forgets love in remembering a false, personal self. Ingratitude is one of those base mental conditions which, Mrs. Eddy says (Unity of Good, p. 56) "constitute the miasma of earth," and which she describes as being more obnoxious to the spiritual sense than the vessels of insufferable odors which the ancient Chinese employed to keep their enemies at bay during a siege.

In the Bible the viper is often used to typify the ungrateful disposition. As the experience was with the Apostle Paul when shipwrecked at Malta, so today the viper of ingratitude would often try to fasten on the kind hand outstretched to comfort, cheer, and heal; but the understanding of divine Love's control enables its possessor to shake off the venomous thought into the fire, and feel no harm. Gratitude to God will always heal the sting of ingratitude as expressed among men. All God's ideas exhale the perfume of gratitude, a sweet and delicate grace, perceptible to the spiritual sense of all with whom they come in contact. The pure in heart carry this fragrance of thought wherever they go, thus unconsciously cheering and blessing those around them.

It is noteworthy that Jesus expressed this quality of thankfulness very clearly. He gave thanks before

he fed the multitudes; and before raising Lazarus, his friend, from the tomb, he "lifted up his eyes, and said, Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me." He thanked his heavenly Father because the joys of Spirit were hidden from the cold eyes of the worldly wise and were revealed to childlike simplicity. It was for his understanding of the nature and power of God, and for the proof of this which he could give to the world, that Jesus was so grateful. Many times, when a mortal is asked what he has to be grateful for, the first impulse is to enumerate the material things of which he seems to be possessed, such as a roof over his head, enough to eat or to wear, or even that he is not as other men are. But Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 3): "Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech. If we are ungrateful for Life, Truth, and Love, and yet return thanks to God for all blessings, we are insincere and incur the sharp censure our Master pronounces on hypocrites." Thus we see that gratitude means being happy and thankful that Life, Truth, and Love exist, and that man is created to reflect them. This lifts our sense of gratitude far above the merely personal or material, and impels us to express our thankfulness in repaying to others something of the good we have received.

Perhaps no body of people lays such stress upon the necessity of gratitude as do Christian Scientists. Every week of the year, at the Wednesday evening testimony meetings, goes up a world-wide chorus of gratitude for the innumerable and priceless blessings which have come into the lives of the speakers. This uplifting thankfulness unlocks the lips, giving courage to the timid, eloquence and dignity to the unlearned, as the simple stories of the healing power of Christian Science are told. Mrs. Eddy's wisdom perceived the important place which gratitude should have in our lives, and provided for its public expression. It is expressed privately by the cheerfulness and courage with which difficulties of daily life are faced. To follow Jesus' example and thank God for what we have already understood and experienced of Love and Truth is the best way to begin each new problem, whether it be one of sickness, of lack, or perplexity. Experience soon shows that there is no tonic so strengthening as thankfulness, no balm so soothing, so healing, and so fragrant as gratitude.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"That Bears the Bell"

The nightingale, the organ of delight. The nimble lark, the blackbird, and the thrush. And all the pretty quirlers of flight. That chant their music notes on every bush. Let them no more contend who shall excel;

The cuckoo is the bird that bears the bell.

—Anonymous (1608) from "Poems About Birds," edited by H. J. Massingham.

The Sonnet

Like a cameo it is small of compass, rich in material, delicate and conventional of detail. The thought or mood must be significant and lucid, a poetical unit, single in its emotional and imaginative effect. The octave bears the burden; a doubt, a problem, a reflection, a query, an historical statement, a cry of indignation or desire, a vision of the ideal. The sestet eases the load, resolves the problem or doubt, answers the query, solves the yearning, realizes the vision.—C. M. Gayley.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1923

Editorials

THE recent discussion in France and on the Continent of Europe of the possibility of creating a "continental bloc" from which Great Britain would be excluded, and which should, indeed, be directed against interference from what is called Anglo-Saxondom, is a reminder of how far the world has drifted from the ideals in which it professed to believe in 1919. The idealism of that time had in view a peace settlement which not only should be based

on a just solution of the issues which were involved in the Great War, but which should provide a machinery whereby international disputes in the future should be adjusted by some more intelligent and judicial method than the use of force, embodied in competitive armaments and the balance of power. Nobody can now dispute that these ideals were not realized. Some of the victorious powers never fully believed in them. Others tried to strain reason and justice in order to get too much for themselves. Others, again, left the arduous way of world co-operation for peace, for the primrose path of ease.

Needless to say, the nations are now all moving steadily once more toward destruction. And no clearer warning of the impending cataclysm could be given than this talk—and it is serious talk—of a continental bloc. For what does such a bloc mean? It means the open abandonment of the ideal for which probably a clear majority of those who perished in the war cheerfully laid down their lives—that there should be "no next time," that humanity should be saved from another such holocaust of suffering. The whole foundation of the continental bloc is the belief that the idea that humanity could construct some alternative security for nations than armaments, and some other sanction for international agreements than force, has utterly failed. Therefore, so its advocates declare, the only thing to do is to go back to the time-honored system of alliances and armaments as the basis of national defense. Hence the discussion in Europe today of the possibility of building up a bloc consisting of France and Italy, and Belgium and the Little Entente, which will dominate the continent and be able to compel Germany to fulfill the treaty, or prevent it from starting a war of revenge.

There is some doubt whether the formation of such a combination is possible. Neither Italy nor Belgium, nor France itself, on second thoughts, seems to be ready for so drastic a severance of the friendships and common ideals of the days of the war. But whether this particular proposal comes to a head or not, it shows the way the wind is blowing. And that way is in the direction of another world war. For the consequence of building your own national security on the possession of superior armaments as against your neighbor, is inevitably that that neighbor, in self-defense, begins to expand his armaments, or to seek alliances whereby he may seek escape from subordination and recover freedom. The first sign of the new movement was seen in the rapprochement between Germany and Russia, begun at Genoa last year. And so there sets in that process of competitive armaments and international alliance and intrigue which from the dawn of human history to 1914 has deluged the world in blood.

Surely, during the last ten years, mankind has had lessons enough in the folly of trusting for its safety and its prosperity on the policy of "every nation for itself and the devil take the hindmost." Experience shows that it only means that the devil engulfs them all. The only road to world peace and to adequate prosperity for all is that the nations should go back to the ideals of 1919, and, in so far as those ideals were badly carried out or abandoned, make a fresh start and build more wisely than before. The civilized nations can prevent war and can create securities for national peace if they will really face what is involved. The condition of success is that they should be willing to co-operate for the purpose and recognize that the well-being of humanity as a whole must come before their own selfish hopes and aims. In no sphere is the inexorable truth of the Golden Rule more apparent than in the field of international affairs today. If the nations continue to think first of themselves, they will once more be ravaged and ruined by the consequences of that selfishness, as they were in 1914. If they rise to the level of ranking the well-being of their neighbors along with their own, there is nothing which can prevent their making steady progress toward that haven of steady peace and stable prosperity which they are one and all now seeking separately for themselves.

ASSOCIATED with the extraordinarily rapid development of the automobile and the motor truck within the last

few years has come throughout the United States a nation-wide awakening to the desirability, even the necessity, of good roads. Incidentally, the building of good roads carries with it a standard of higher living, economic advancement, and growth in educational and other departments of life. The road which is almost impassable in summer

because of deep sand, or quite impassable in winter because of unfathomable mud, is no longer countenanced if there seems the slightest possibility of bettering it. On the other hand, the well-built highway exercises an influence far more than economic upon the community through which it runs, lifting the people literally out of ruts of mental and moral stagnation.

Thus is being aroused the realization in many directions that it is the duty of every state to construct and maintain highways, and it is being found that wherever a good highway is built in a settled country, immediately

there is given to the people of that section enlarged opportunities for the expansion of their home life, for the increase of school facilities and church attendance, and for a general unfoldment in almost every other direction commensurately.

Withal, there is another phase of the situation which is of great practical import, namely, the value of the roads as a supplement to and an accessory of the railways of the Nation. In some ways even the automobile and the motor truck are as much in advance of railroads as these latter were in advance of the stage coach. This is not saying that there seems any likelihood that the utilization of improved highways by these methods of transportation will ever enable trains to be dispensed with, but good roads and motor transport may often make unnecessary additional rail expansion.

Today there is never any question regarding the advisability of keeping the tracks for trains in perfect condition, because it is recognized as of supreme importance that the slightest break therein be repaired immediately. Similarly, also, the roads should be built so solidly, so well for the future that they will easily stand up under the increasing traffic of the years to come, and thus make for a continuing extension of their usefulness in larger and larger measure.

THE natural, if not the plausible, line of attack adopted by those who have opposed the appropriation of public funds to be used in aiding

the enforcement of prohibitory legislation in the United States, has been to endeavor to make it appear that prohibition "does not pay." They have even compiled figures to show what they declare to be the enormous cost of compelling a total obedience to the law, incidentally making it appear that by the ingenuity and playful cunning of bootleggers and rum runners, offenses against the law have been made comparatively easy. They insist that it is useless and extravagant to spend the people's money in an effort to enforce a law that can be violated with impunity.

The argument is unique, but not at all ingenious. No one has seriously argued, so far as known, that the money of the public devoted to the building of school-houses and churches, and for the maintenance and support of those institutions, is wasted, though such argument would be just as logical as the insistence that money spent in destroying the saloon and its influences is squandered. No one in the United States today regrets the expenditure necessary to the outlawing and destruction of slavery in their country.

But the gratifying consideration is that prohibition, even at the price paid for its incomplete enforcement, has proved itself to be an economic asset. It has lowered the population of jails and prisons, all but emptied almshouses, and saved perhaps uncounted thousands from hopeless years in hospitals and asylums. This is the record of but a few years in which all the forces of evil have combined to defeat and nullify the law. But it is a reassuring promise of even greater things to come. Millions of homes have been made happy through the elimination of the saloon as a factor in their economy. Comfortable clothing, wholesome food, and substantial savings accounts are also significant indications.

Who will attempt to offset against these actual resources the few millions of dollars which the American people are willing to devote to the complete destruction of the liquor power? It would require an adroit and crafty calculator to convince the people that they are making a poor investment. Those who complain of the expenditure are the ones who are making the law difficult of enforcement.

WHEREVER there is an apparent failure of democracy, nationally or otherwise, the cause of that failure unfailingly can be traced to the ignorant or careless refusal of the average citizen to realize and to accept the responsibilities incumbent upon him. Unselfish patriotism is not an inherent quality of the human race. We have all, no matter of what country, attempted to convince ourselves that there is inborn, especially among peoples who

have gained, by conquest or inheritance, what seems to be the complete measure of political freedom, an unfading love of country and an automatic reverence for and appreciation of one particular country's ideals. But the hypothesis is misleading.

Now if love of country and a clear understanding of the duties of citizenship are not instinctive, their realization must be gained by training and education. Where, then, should this teaching begin, and by whom should it be undertaken? The inclination of most Americans is to answer that it should be begun in the home. Theoretically the answer is entirely satisfactory, but observation confirms the belief that it does not always begin there, and that it would be unwise and short-sighted to allow it to end there.

It should be remembered that there has been set up in the home, as that institution is regarded collectively, what may be termed a paternalistic monarchy in which the dictum, beneficent or otherwise, of those in authority is, or should be, accepted and observed unquestioningly. Those too young or too stubborn to learn how to govern themselves must yield obedience, willingly or unwillingly, to a declared superior authority.

Thus it must appear that the home does not, even when the environment is ideal, offer the training in community welfare or citizenship which is essential if a thorough understanding of the boy's or man's true relation to his fellows is to be gained.

If, then, it is found that the training of future citizens, though begun in the home, cannot be safely allowed to

end there, it must be undertaken in the schools and continued through the colleges. It cannot be denied that a peril which confronts every democracy is that which takes its hideous shape in the specter of autocracy, of absolutism. It matters not whether this absolutism is representative of the will or the ambitions of self-appointed political leaders, or of the ignorance and greed of the mob. To the extent that it usurps, or seeks to usurp, the powers and prerogatives of the average citizen who has been taught to realize his responsibilities to the community and to the state, it is a continuing menace to freedom and liberty of conscience.

WITHOUT doubt, the most widely known name among the actors and actresses of history is that of Sarah Bernhardt. Whether or not she was the greatest actress of her time is a question primarily of agreement upon the precise nature of acting—a question upon which such great authorities as Irving and Coquelin could not agree. Duse, apparently, sided with Irving that the player should feel the part, while Bernhardt believed, with her countryman, that he need merely seem to feel the part. But on one point there can be only universal agreement—La Sarah won the admiration of the world of theatergoers to a degree unprecedented, and held it for more than half a century of ceaseless activity in the playhouse.

It was only a few days ago, while acting, even though confined to her house, in a cinema play, that she was planning to make her tenth American tour. It was this indomitable spirit that, even more than her magnificent acting, made her an object of world-wide esteem, the same spirit that impelled her from the beginning of her struggle against poverty and favoritism to get a foothold on the stage of the Comédie-Française. She finally won the coveted place, only to leave it voluntarily because of the cramping traditions and internal politics, and in 1879 began her long series of international tours in the intervals of her stage triumphs in Paris. But long before this she had endeared herself to the people of France by giving up her career at its very blossom, to spend a year as nurse to the soldiers in the Franco-Prussian War.

Her active career extended over all the years until France was again at war with Germany, and again she turned all her talent and property over to the Nation. In the years of the World War, although unable to walk about the stage, she acted recruiting plays in England and France in a way that so fired the popular imagination that she was likened to another Joan of Arc. Certainly those who saw her performance of the wounded soldier in the "Field of Honor" playlet that she acted during the war period cannot forget its full employment of all her resources of emotional intensity, her expression of patriotic fervor in that voice that was human music and that seemed ever to be on upward wing.

It is the Bernhardt of the later years, when she triumphed over a physical limitation that would have crushed most ambitions, that will be remembered, even above her earlier triumphs in the "acting machines" provided for her by Sardou: "La Tosca," "Fedora," and many others. Her Marguerite in "La Dame Aux Camélias" changed with the years, until from a sensational piece of objective stage work it became at last the efflorescence of a woman's inmost nature. Her early successes of a hundred curtain calls every evening, such as marked her first tour of South America, became triumphs of affecting her audiences so deeply that handclapping and hat-tossing seemed cheap tributes to a great artist. This woman of many talents made no inconsiderable name for herself as a painter, sculptor, and writer between seasons in the theater, for there was an element of greatness in everything she did, and her imagination was as boundless as her generosity. But, above all, she gave a fuller meaning of the word indomitable to many. Well did her life illustrate the motto she kept from her girlhood: "Quand-même," which may be translated, "In spite of everything."

Editorial Notes

THOSE inclined to believe reports that prohibition in the United States is not being enforced could easily, if they would, convince themselves of their falsity. For instance, in a recent issue of a large New England newspaper were contained news items, all referring to the day previous, to the effect that 15,000 quarts of liquor had been poured into New York sewers, that the legal affairs committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives had reported adversely on two resolutions asking Congress to modify the Volstead Act to permit the sale of wine and beer, that a certain Joseph Biener of Pittsburgh had been sentenced in Cleveland, O., to two years in Atlanta penitentiary, with a fine of \$10,000 and costs, for violating the dry law, and that in the District Court in Boston, Judge Morris had meted out jail sentences and substantial fines to a number of similar offenders. It hardly looks as if no progress is being made with prohibition in America.

SOMEWHAT unfortunate was Mr. D. Kirkwood, Labor Member of Parliament for Dumbarton, Scotland, when attempting to drive home his point that King Tut-ankh-amen's mummy should not be disturbed, in his choice of King Edward I as a hypothetical analogue to the ancient monarch, because this British king happens to be one of the few laid to rest in Westminster Abbey whose tomb has been desecrated in comparatively modern times. This occurred when his sarcophagus was opened in the middle of the eighteenth century in the presence of the Society of Antiquaries and the body having been found in its royal robes, wrapped in a large waxed linen cloth, pitch was poured into the casket, with what results to crown, robes, scepter and all may be imagined.

Milton's Golden Phraseology

AN old copy of "Paradise Lost," containing hundreds of interleaved notes and references, indicating years of study and an immense range of reading, has recently been discovered. All that is known of the erudite annotator is contained in a book-plate and coat of arms with the written name of "Thomas J. Bowman," and the legend "Regem et legem arcu defendo" ("With a bow I defend the King and the law") inscribed around its border. A shield with three bows is shown within two intersecting triangles; at each of the six points is a sham-rock. It is hoped that some reader of this article may be able to give some information regarding the writer, who not only possessed the scholar's lore, but also had the leisure to carry out what was evidently a labor of love.

The notes throw new light on the sources of many of John Milton's most stately passages and invite further research. They are so numerous and so apposite that they seem to show Milton thinking in an idiom of his own arising out of a complete familiarity with the poets of Greece and Rome. Their ideas, their language, are at his beck and call, and when he speaks he uses their tongue.

Language is only tentative at its best—a brush with which to portray the ineffable and one which must inevitably prove unequal to its task, for complete expression of the nuances of thought is as impossible as is the transference to canvas of the beauties of Nature. Efforts made to depict mental impressions with exactitude result generally in mere approximations. By force of word imagery, a writer may succeed in conveying ideas that at first sight seem clear-cut, striking, original. But the mental image evoked in one individual will be found, on analysis, to differ in some degree from that aroused in his neighbor—which fact demonstrates vividly the lack of precision and the ineffectiveness of words regarded as vehicles of exact thought.

Nevertheless, from time to time, there arises among the scribes one who, like Saul, towers head and shoulders above the rest. Such a man was John Milton, who, employing an 8000-word vocabulary as a tool to fashion thought, embellished the English tongue with such a flood of gems of thought and jewels of fancy as is almost incomparable. His ideas are cast in majestic molds, and his words form a frame not unworthy of the ideas. He should be called the English Chrysostom ("golden-mouthed").

Critics have said of "Paradise Lost," his most famous poem, that it owes something to "Adam," by G. B. Andreini; others assert that he was indebted to Joost van den Vondel's "Lucifer" and "Adam in Ballingschap" ("Adam in Exile"). However, that may be, certain it is that he drew largely on his knowledge of the classics, transplanting bodily whole phrases from the Iliad and the Aeneid, from Horace and Ovid, and making, by the language he employed, direct and indirect reference to situations and events there described. Shakespeare, too, is made to contribute in many places. For example:

Here let us rest, if this rebellious earth Have any resting.	Richard II, v, 1
There rest, if any rest can harbour there.	Paradise Lost, i, 185
The "deadly parallel" may be employed here with advantage to illustrate the situation. A few examples will be sufficient to show his methods:	
What reinforcement we may gain from hope; If not, what resolution from despair.	Qui nihil potest sperare, nihil desperet. Seneca, Med., 163
Paradise Lost, i, 190	
... that swim the ocean stream.	Ὀκεανὸν ποταμὸν Od., xi, 639
The mind is its own place, and in itself Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven.	Coelum non animus mutant qui trans mare currunt. Horace, Ep. xi, 27
ib., 254	
His legions, angel-forms who lay entranc'd Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks In Vallombrosa.	Quam multa in sylvis autumni frigore primo Lapsa cadunt folia. Æn., vi, 309
ib., 301	
At which the universal host sent up A shout that tore hell's concave, and beyond Frighted the reign of Chaos and old Night.	Clamorem immensum tollit, quo pontus et omnes Intremuere undae, penitus exterrita tellus Italica, curvisque immugili Ætina caverna. Æn., iii, 673
ib., 541	
When Charlemain with all his peerage fell By Fontarabia.	Dopo la dolorosa rotta, quando Carlo Magno perdè la santa gesta. Dante, Inferno, xxxi
ib., 585	
Thrice he essayed; and thrice, in spite of scorn, Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth.	Ter conati loqui, ter fletibus ora rogavit. Ovid, Met., xi, 419
ib., 618	
Heaven's pavement, trodden gold	χρυσὸν ἐν δαπέδῳ Iliad, iv, 2
ib., 681	
... from morn To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve, A summer's day; and with the setting sun Dropt from the zenith.	ἔδον παννύχτος, καὶ ἐπ' ἥλιον, καὶ μέσον ἡμέρας διέσσυτο τ' ἥλιος, καὶ με γάλυνος ἕκτος ἀνέφην. Od., vii, 283
ib., 740	

To Mammon's tremendous fall ("from morn to noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve"), after he was thrown by angry Jove "sheer o'er the crystal battlements," Milton adapts the lines of the Odyssey describing Odysseus' sleep of exhaustion, when, fleeing from Ogygia and Calypso, he was again shipwrecked: "All night long I slept, and into the dawn, and into middle day; the sun sank toward the west, and sweet sleep left me."

The fact that Milton was so severely handicapped physically for thirteen years before the publication of the poem only arouses more wonder at the marvelous memory and erudition of the man who could suddenly quit a stormy public career to discourse so learnedly

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree.

It is, however, probable that his daughters were called to aid his memory by reading aloud to him the passages he desired—but that hardly lessens the marvel.

Road-Building in America